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China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 104



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EEC DEMANDS SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL, VIEWS MIDEAST

OW140139 Beijing XINHUA in English 0117 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Venice, June 13 (XINHUA)--The heads of state and government of the nine member countries of the European Economic Community (EEC) reiterated the demand for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan and expressed their readiness to support the Palestinian people in their struggle for self-determination.

In a special declaration issued at the end of a two-day EEC summit meeting here today, the nine West European leaders said, "The European Council has noted with deep concern the intensification of the military operations conducted by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan." "These dramatic developments increase still further the sufferings of the Afghan people," the declaration said. The nine leaders "emphasize the genuinely national nature of the resistance offered by an entire people." The European Council reaffirmed its conviction that it is necessary to find without delay the means of reaching a solution which would ensure the withdrawal of Soviet troops and the free exercise by the Afghan people of the right to determine their own future.

The declaration said the great powers and the neighbouring states should agree to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan and "renounce any stationing of troops on its soil or any form of military association with it." It said the European Council shares the concern expressed by the recent Islamic foreign ministers' conference in Islamabad on the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan.

In a separate declaration on the Middle East, the nine leaders "agreed that growing tension affecting this region constitutes a serious danger and renders a comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever." The declaration called for the recognition and implementation of two principles "the right to existence and to security of all the states in the region, including Israel, and justice for all the peoples implies the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." It said, "These principles apply to all the parties concerned, and thus the Palestinian people, and to the PLO, which will have

to be associated with the negotiations." It stressed that "the Palestinian people, which is conscious of existing as such, must be placed in a position by an appropriate process defined within the framework of the comprehensive peace settlement, to exercise fully its right to self-determination."

The nine leaders urged Israel to put an end to its territorial occupation of Arab land which it has maintained since the conflict of 1967.

The declaration stressed that "the nine member states of the European Economic Community consider that the traditional ties and interests which link Europe to the Middle East oblige them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace." It said the nine leaders declare that "they are prepared to participate within the framework of a comprehensive settlement in a system of concrete and binding international guarantees, including (guarantees) on the ground."

As the foreign ministers of the nine EEC member states were successful at a recent meeting in solving the thorny problem concerning the British financial contribution to the EEC budget, the heads of state and government were able to concentrate on the discussion of imminent international problems among which the Middle East problem is more outstanding. This has made the summit meeting here more of a political character.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRAN, INDIA TO STEP UP ECONOMIC COOPERATION

OW140927 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 14 Jun 80

[Text] Beijing, June 14 (XINHUA)--Iran and India have expressed the intention to strengthen bilateral economic and trade relations, according to reports from New Delhi.

A memorandum signed in New Delhi said that the two sides had agreed in their talks to boost bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture, industry and technology.

The agreement was reached during a recent visit to India by an Iranian delegation led by Commerce Minister Reza Sadr. The visit was made at a time when the West has imposed economic sanctions against Iran and the Iranian Government has decided to "cut off dependence on the superpowers and utilize the resources within the region for self-reliance."

The Iranian side expressed interest in buying, among other things, items like iron and steel products, textiles, industrial raw materials, and animal and agricultural products from India.

Iran also agreed to consider favourably an Indian request for long-term contracts for the supply of Iranian crude. India is getting five million tonnes of Iranian crude this year on a short-term basis.

Areas of industrial cooperation identified during the talks were automotive and commercial vehicles industry, oil refineries, petrochemicals, power plants, construction industry and establishment of industrial estates.

India also agreed to provide whatever assistance possible to Iran in the fields of science, technology and planning.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

EGYPT ISSUES POLICY STATEMENT ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

OW150114 Beijing XINHUA in English 0100 GMT 15 Jun 80

["Solidarity With Third World Countries Remains Essential in Egyptian Foreign Policy"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Cairo, June 14 (XINHUA)--The basic principles of the Egyptian foreign policy include solidarity with the people of the Third World countries, working for boosting the non-alignment policy, consolidating the independence of the Egyptian will and backing states wishing to eradicate all sorts of domination and subordination.

This was stated in an Egyptian government policy statement submitted today by Deputy Premier Fouad Mohieddin to the People's Assembly.

The statement reiterated Egypt's stand on the Palestinian autonomy talks and condemned the Israeli intransigent stand. The statement said that Egypt will continue its solidarity with the Arab peoples and Islamic states.

The statement also pledged solidarity with the African continent and asserted that Egypt is upholding the banner of struggle with a view to a complete liberation of the dear parts of the southern continent of Africa which is still suffering from the yoke of imperialism and racism.

The Egyptian Government policy statement commended the relations between Egypt and the United States as "excellent" in the field of participation in maintaining peace in the area.

Referring to Egypt's relations with China, the statement said, "China supports us and boosts our efforts, citing a good example of commitment to principles it calls for."

The statement urged the Soviets to stop interfering in the internal affairs of Arab and African countries and to withdraw its troops from Afghanistan.

On the domestic policy, the statement said that the Egyptian Government is now aiming at alleviating the sufferings of the masses confronting the problem of inflation and high prices. The new budget for 1980-1981 beginning next month includes increase of subsidy for the supply of essential commodities with a view to controlling prices and increasing wages for low wage earners.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

KABUL FIGHTING INTENSIFIES--Beijing, June 13 (XINHUA)--Rival factions within the ruling people's Democratic Party of the Afghan Karmal regime were fighting nightly gunbattles in the country's provincial cities, according to foreign news agency reports quoting diplomatic sources and travelers from Afghanistan. The reports said that Barbrak Karmal's Parcham (Flag) faction and the late President Hafizullah Amin's Khalqi (People) faction are fighting each other like "crazy dogs." Travelers from various Afghan cities said they heard reports of supporters of one faction murdering members of the other faction. According to a REUTER report quoting Western diplomats in Kabul, Kandahar, south of Kabul, Herat, in the northwest and Mazari Sharif, near the Soviet border in the north, have all witnessed nightly gunbattles between the two factions. "The Parchamites and Khalqis hate each other for atrocities each committed against the other in the past," an Afghan exile said. "But the Soviets have forced them to work together because the Russians need them both to run Afghanistan," he said. But, he added, "they will get revenge on each other." [Text] [OW130852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0826 GMT 13 Jun 80]

HONG KONG-CHINA BORDER INCIDENTS--The army has confirmed that several cross-border incidents have taken place involving British and Chinese troops. But they usually amounted to soldiers trying to communicate by sign language in the dark while both sides were engaged in anti-illegal operations. Last week people's liberation army soldiers were reported to have crossed the border and ordered British soldiers to lie down and disarm. The incidents have tended to occur in the Pakfashan area where the border is ill-defined. But there is nothing to suggest that such incidents are becoming more frequent, said a spokesman for the joint services public relations service yesterday. He added that all the incidents have occurred on the Hong Kong side of the border and that talks are under way between the "appropriate authorities." [Text] [HK200300 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 20 Jul 80 p 7]

CSO: 4020

DENG YINCHAO DISCUSSES SOCIAL, POLITICAL LIFE IN CHINA

Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 21 Jun 80 pp 15R-17R

[Interview with Deng Yinchao, widow of Chou En-lai, by Raffaello Ubaldi, of the Italian periodical EPOCA, republished by EXPRESSO]

[Text] Today, EXPRESSO is publishing, exclusively for Portugal, an exceptional document that had wide repercussion in China and all over the world. It is a question of the first interview granted by the widow of Chou En-lai, Deng Yinchao, to a foreign journalist, to the special correspondent of the Italian periodical EPOCA, Raffaello Ubaldi, editor-in-chief of this weekly, in Rome. The photographs [not reproduced] are by Giorgio Lotti, photographer for the same periodical. Lotti took a photograph, in 1973, of Prime Minister Chou En-lai, which is one of the most widespread photographs in China and which won a prize from the University of Missouri, in the United States.

Deng Yinchao belongs to the highest political level in China. She is a member of the Central Committee of the party and is vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly. This means that she is automatically the second citizen of the People's Republic of China. But she is also the widow of Prime Minister Chou En-lai. Talking with her is like talking with history. Until today, she had never granted interviews to foreign journalists. She made an exception for EPOCA, owing also to a photograph of Chou En-lai taken in 1973 by Giorgio Lotti. This photograph can now be found in the museum dedicated to the deceased prime minister, in Beijing and which is also distributed all over China in millions of copies. The meeting with Deng Yinchao took place in the Palace of the National Assembly. The person talking with us is an old lady, 76 years old, who started the conversation with this typically Chinese courtesy statement: "We are meeting as friends and I bid you welcome. I do not know if I shall be able to answer all your questions and, therefore, I beg you in advance to forgive me."

I answered her that she does not have to ask me to forgive her and she is certainly capable of answering all the questions that I am going to put to her. The old lady went on to say: "This is the fifth time that you have visited China and I know that you are a friend of the Chinese people. Your work can contribute to a better understanding of my country. For this reason also I am pleased to see you.

Ask me the questions and I, like a diligent student, will try to answer. If I do not succeed, I shall say so frankly."

The interview starts here. What results from it is a bit of history, in achievements, in dramas and in difficult choices.

The Paris Years

Question: We visited the Chou En-lai Museum where we saw photographs of your husband in Paris. How did Chou En-lai look back on those years?

Answer: I was not in Paris at that time. I was living in China. With regard to Chou En-lai, he looked back especially on his work as an organizer of communist cells.

Question: What is your memory of China before the Revolution?

Answer: I am speaking of the years in which our Communist Party was not yet in existence. The country was going through a chaotic, confused situation. The warlords were in power and foreign imperialists used them to add chaos to chaos. Nevertheless, the forces of the Revolution were appearing, like the 4 May 1919 Movement, which emerged to protest against the clauses in the Versailles Treaty that turned part of China over to foreigners, in the form of territorial concessions, the famous territorial concessions! Workers and students participated in the 4 May Movement and the government's repression fell on them. Many students -- I too was a student at that time -- were obliged to leave their schools, their universities. Some took refuge abroad. Others changed residence. Each one went on his own way.

Question: When did you first meet Mao Zedong?

Answer: At the end of 1925, in Canton.

Question: Did you think at that time that one day Mao would become number one in China?

Answer: No. I did not have that impression. because, in 1925, only 4 years after the establishment of our party, I had just begun, barely begun, to walk on my own legs, ideologically speaking. Nevertheless, I was already familiar with the October Revolution in Russia. I was familiar with what Lenin had done. The name of Lenin, as leader of the Soviet Revolution and the October victory had affected China. We also began to think, at that time, that we could be victorious one day.

Question: And how did you meet Chou En-lai?

Answer: It was in Tianjin, where I was studying. We both took part in the 4 May Movement.

Question: Let us jump ahead in time to 1 October 1949, the day of victory of the Chinese communists. What did Chou En-lai think with regard to the immense task of governing a country with -- I believe -- half a billion inhabitants, at that time?

Answer: Your question is important, although I want to add that the problem of governing China did not confront Chou En-lai alone, but also the whole party. After 28 years of struggles, the party had achieved a definitive victory, had established a new republic. But we knew full well that a military victory was not enough, that we were entering a new phase, different from and as difficult as the war period, the phase of building a socialist country.

You are right when you say that the task of governing a country with 500 million men was immense. You are quite familiar with the characteristics of the Chinese Revolution, that is to say, the rural regions that besieged the cities. This principle was a determining factor in our victory. Once we were confronted with the cities, with their problems, we had to find a kind of new balance of government. Another problem was the problem of contacts with the rest of the world, our diplomatic relations. The party committed its credibility to these two problems, at first.

Question: There is a photograph from the Paris period, in the Chou En-lai Museum. In addition to Chou, an elegant man, with a round, smiling face, the young Deng Xiaoping, can be seen in it. What were the relations between the two men?

Answer: It is true. They met in Paris and worked together on the creation of communist cells, engaging in propaganda.

Question: What about after Paris?

Answer: There always were relations of esteem and friendship.

Question: I should like to ask you a delicate question: how could this country, this party, fall for 10 years under the domination of the Gang of Four?

Answer: The problem is complex and it is difficult to answer in a few words. I should like, however, to hear your opinion. I am aware that, after your trip to China last year (see EPOCA 1484), you already wrote several articles on this subject. Allow me, therefore, to reverse positions: what do you think of the Gang of Four?

Question: The Gang of Four behaved terribly, but, in order to succeed in taking over control, there was, undoubtedly, a time when the party lost contact with the masses. Do you agree?

Answer: This is one of the judgments made. During the first 17 years of the establishment of our People's Republic, under difficult conditions, in the face of various maneuvers of aggression coming from foreign forces, and also in the midst of errors committed by us, we achieved fundamental success, in spite of all that. We developed the mass movement toward hygiene. We created a system of free medical care. We successfully combated epidemics. We raised the rate of agricultural production. We laid the groundwork for heavy industry. We put the agrarian reform in the fore. We initiated the great movement called the Hundred Flowers, for the purpose of creating a political atmosphere in which centralism and democracy, discipline and freedom, unity of wills and, with regard to each one, a state of mind consisting of satisfaction and freedom from restraint might prevail. We were also successful in preserving our national independence. A new course was opening up to our people. With so many successful achievements we began to become imprudent. In comparison with the capitalist regime, which has a history of 300 or 400 years, the socialist regime is still in its infancy.

Question: What about the Gang of Four?

Answer: In 1957, although a reply to the attack conducted by a small group of rightist bourgeois became necessary, we made the mistake of conferring exaggerated magnitude to this struggle. In 1959, an inopportune struggle was unleashed in the part against what was called rightist opportunism. We realized the mistake and we corrected it, under the leadership of the Central Committee of the party, with Mao Zedong at the head. Unfortunately, we were not always capable of remaining faithful to the great political principles worked out in those years. And that cost us dearly. It led us to commit still more serious errors that might have been avoided.

Question: What do you think of the Cultural Revolution?

Answer: During the 10 years of the Cultural Revolution, which started in 1966, our country was the scene of a great clash between progress and conservatism. This revolution was unleashed to fight against revisionism. It is obvious that a proletarian party that is governing needs constant vigilance to prevent a revisionist course that leads to oppression of the people internally, and to the triumph of hegemonism externally. The only thing is that, at the time of unleashing of the Cultural Revolution, an evaluation was made with regard to the situation in the party and in the country that was inconsistent with reality, because, also, a correct explanation of what revisionism was had not been given. Moreover, owing to the fact that the principles of democratic centralism, which were ignored, has been set aside, erroneous political measures and methods were practiced during the struggle. Lin Biao and the Four, those conspirators and

opportunists, took advantage of that mistake with an obvious counterrevolutionary objective, carrying it out to its final consequences, by applying an ultraleftist line that our party succeeded in overthrowing, 10 years later.

Question: What happened to you during the years of the Cultural Revolution?

Answer: It may be said that I was persecuted by the Gang of Four and perhaps not directly. In that period, part of the leaders were, as we say, "downgraded." Another part were persecuted and lost their freedom. A third part of the leaders were set aside and could not participate in any activity. I belonged to this last-mentioned category.

Question: When you were accused by the Four of being the Confucius, the Chou Prince, of modern times, how did Chou En-lai react?

Answer: Prime Minister Chou En-lai had been participating in the struggle within the party for 10 years. Therefore, he did not believe that those trends were correct and he was personally not bound to them. But he saw their nature clearly.

Question: Is it true that Prime Minister Chou En-lai played an important part personally in the overthrow of Lin Biao, at the time when he was minister of Defense and the designated heir apparent tried to kill Mao?

Answer: The whole Central Committee and its members had an important part. Even the Four were obliged to approve the decision condemning Lin Biao. This shows that they could not act completely at will, because they had to pretend that they agreed with that decision.

Question: There is a man who was an integral part of Communist China, who died during the Cultural Revolution and who has now been rehabilitated: Liu Chao-shi, former president of the Republic. What is your recollection of him?

Answer: I had known Liu Chao-shi since 1925. He had led the worker movement and performed very effective work in building the party. He was esteemed enormously among the Chinese people. In 1945, he was elected vice chairman of the party, with Mao as chairman. He was also one of the vice presidents of the Republic. Mao Zedong was president. In 1959, during a meeting of the National Assembly, Chairman Mao stated that he wanted to concern himself with other equally important problems, to have more time to study and to go more deeply into theory. He proposed Liu Chao-shi as president of the Republic. In the 10 chaotic years of the Cultural Revolution, the case of Liu Chao-shi was one of the gravest catastrophes that occurred at that time. With the fall of the Gang of Four and with the movement of criticism and accusation all over the country, truth won out again and it was realized on what bases, without grounds, the case of Liu Chao-shi was built up. The proposal to reexamine that case came from the whole party, from all the people.

Question: Do the Chinese approve of today's line?

Answer: There is a Chinese proverb that states: "It is better to see once than to hear 100 times." A hundred of the statements cannot replace one single trip of yours. Go and talk with persons. I am certain that you will find the answer.

Question: What about the party?

Answer: After the fall of the Gang of Four, our party held the 11th congress in 1978. The third session took on particular importance. It is a historic session, during which we determined our ideological line, our political line. The whole party is in agreement with that line, which is correct. It is the line of democratic centralism to which we want to remain faithful. During that session, it was also determined how the thoughts of Chairman Mao must be studied, not unilaterally, by taking words and sentences separately, but, rather, scientifically, completely, systematically. In that way, his thoughts can be understood correctly.

Question: What was the turning point that determined the overthrow of the Gang of Four?

Answer: Prime Minister Chou En-lai died in January 1976. In April, on the Day of the Dead, that is to say, 4 April, there was a great mass demonstration in Tien An Men Square in honor of Chou En-lai. The Gang of Four harshly repressed the demonstration, labeling it as a counterrevolutionary event. Also during the third session of the 11th congress, it was declared to be a revolutionary event in the history of China.

Question: Will the Gang of Four, Shiang Ching and the others, be brought to trial?

Answer: Certainly. We put the guarantees of law back in force. We shall have that trial.

Question: Our trip to China is also a trip through the figure of Chou En-lai, whom the Chinese remember as a just man, enemy par excellence of fanaticism, a man of tolerance, apostle of a modern China for the year 2000. What has Chou En-lai taught Chinese youth?

Answer: So many lessons that I cannot summarize them in a single word. I should like, however, to recall one thing: the love that Chou En-lai had for China.

Question: Allow me a personal question. Was it easy or difficult to be the wife of Chou En-lai?

Answer: Easy and difficult, at the same time. On my part, I always tried to assume a proper behavior. I shall say, however, that it was easy, because Chou En-lai was a communist.

The interview reached its end. Deng Yinchao recalled our previous meeting, a brief one, at the Beijing Airport, in 1979, and a photograph that Giorgio Lotti took at that time. "I had a scarf on my head. In that photograph, I looked like a nun."

I asked her if I could see her again. She answered: "Provided you come back to China soon." Then for at least 100 years? She answered: "At my age, only 5-year plans are made." Seriously: "You, as a professor, asked me many questions. And I, as a student, hope that I passed the examination."

I ensured her that with regard to me and to what depends on me, she would have distinction, with all the rights and privileges. The old lady again laughed and left me, making a small bow.

10,042

CSO: 3101

PARTY AND STATE

HEBEI PAPER STRESSES CRITICISM OF ULTRALEFTISM

HK230216 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT
14 Jul 80

[Report on HEBEI RIBAO 14 July Editorial: "Like the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee, Deeply Criticize Ultraleftism and Implement the Policies"]

[Excerpts] To criticize ultraleftism, eliminate its pernicious influence, correct the ideological line, implement the policies, rectify the leadership groups and get a good grasp of production is the demand placed on the whole party by the 3d plenum of the 11th Central Committee. Why is it necessary to solemnly reiterate this issue now, more than 18 months after the convening of that plenum? It is because, for rather a long period after the plenum, Shijiazhuang Municipality acted in a superficial way in criticizing the ultraleftist line and eliminating its pernicious influence, especially in the leadership organs. They did not solve problems in connection with reality. As a result, the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is still the main obstacle today hindering further progress of the municipality.

An important reason why Shijiazhuang acted in a superficial way in criticizing ultraleftism was that people were bound up by certain conventions that did not square with reality. Some comrades, holding that the municipality had been stabilized at an early date and promoted production well, negated the fact that the Great Cultural Revolution had been a catastrophe in Shijiazhuang too. They babbled, "We resisted the 'gang of four'; the situation is excellent here, with orioles singing and swallows darting." Some leading figures applied this idealist estimate of the situation to unify the understanding of the cadres and masses. Anyone who failed to agree with this viewpoint was denounced and even criticized. Precisely due to the existence of these conventions, people were unable to criticize the ultraleftist line in connection with reality.

in addition, the reason why some comrades clung to old conventions was certainly not that they did not understand the problems, but that they were reluctant to act, fearing that acknowledging their mistakes meant negating their past actions and achievements and lowering their prestige. Other comrades feared that if problems were exposed this would lead to a revival of factionalism and affect stability and unity. The current problem is that certain leading comrades cling to factional leaders who protected them in the past and made serious mistakes, and fail to implement the policies for old cadres and masses who were erroneously criticized and struggled against. This is the reflection of factionalism among these comrades. Only by solving historical leftover problems in a truth-seeking way and implementing the policies is it possible to eliminate factionalism and factors of instability and disunity and achieve permanent order and stability.

For the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee to progress from not acknowledging to correcting ultraleftism, from not acknowledging factionalism to checking on it, and from concealing to publicly admitting their mistakes constitutes a welcome flying leap in ideology. It is not at all easy to take this step. Nevertheless, it is a step that must be taken. Not only should the Shijiazhuang Municipal CCP Committee act in this way; all places and units which have not carried out deep and penetrating criticism of ultraleftism and have been unable to make much progress in work must also do this.

CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

REASONS FOR SURFACING OF REMNANT FEUDALISM EXAMINED

Shanghai XUESHU YUEKAN [ACADEMIC MONTHLY] in Chinese No 128, 20 Jan 80
pp 46-49

[Article by Shao Yunrui [6730 0061 3843] and Ye Wuxi [5509 2745 6007]:
"How Remnant Feudalism in China Rose to the Surface Again"]

[Text] In the struggle with Lin Biao and the "gang of four," people have increasingly come to note the following fact: because the principal spiritual crutch of the two counterrevolutionary, sinister cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" was feudalism, the Chinese Communists, who have won victory in their democratic revolution for as long as 30 years, were forced once again to fight a defeated enemy of the past--feudalism. This has indeed been a rather strange historical phenomenon. To study how such a strange phenomenon occurred in China and to derive the necessary lessons from it is an urgent task on the theoretical front at present. This article attempts to express some rudimentary views concerning this question so that they may be corrected by the enlightened.

After the Chinese revolution secured its victory throughout the nation, our party, on the basis of the principles of the Marxist theory of uninterrupted revolution and revolution by developmental stages, lost no time in carrying forward the transition from democratic revolution to socialist revolution, while at the same time also devoting a great deal of its energy to the completion of the tasks left over by the democratic revolution. After a hard struggle of several years, through the elimination of bandits and through counterblows against local tyrants, land reform, suppression of counterrevolutionaries, and the resist-America and aid-Korea movement, the tasks left over from the democratic revolution in the political realm and the economic realm were basically completed. While the antifeudalist task in the ideological realm was far from thoroughly completed, a good beginning had nevertheless already been made because of the development of such movements as the ideological remolding of the intellectuals. Moving forward along this direction, we would have been assured of the eventual opportunity to thoroughly carry out the antifeudalist struggle. Regrettably, however, various causes presented themselves subsequently to divert the struggle aimed at the uprooting of the feudal remnants; as a result, not only were feudal remnants in

the ideological realm not eliminated, but in the political and economic realms, too, feudal remnants also exhibited a tendency to stage a comeback. By the time of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" garnered all these trends to relish the perpetration of a feudal, fascist dictatorship. Thus, what proved to be an unprecedented disaster for the Chinese people was ultimately brought about.

Such stark facts have caused people to reflect time and again: in China, what were the reasons that made the feudal remnants rise to the surface?

First of all, after the socialist transformation of the means of production was basically completed in 1956, opposition to the bourgeoisie and its ideology was inappropriately placed in a predominant position, at the expense of criticism and struggle against feudalism and its traditional concepts. This deviation in the guiding ideology caused the feudal remnants to raise their heads again.

Lenin pointed out: "The dictatorship of the proletariat is a stubborn struggle against the forces and traditions of the old society--a struggle that is bloody and not bloody, violent and peaceful, military and economic, and educational and administrative. The force of habit of hundreds and thousands of people is a most fearsome force."* In our country, the most stubborn traditional forces and forces of habit are not bourgeois ideology but feudalism and its traditional concepts with a long history of more than 2,000 years; this is a very plain fact. But after the elimination of the feudal land system, we developed the misconception that feudalism had already been defeated and would no longer trouble us, and that the main thing from then was to solve the problem of the bourgeoisie. By the time the three great reforms were accomplished, the contradictions between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in our country were already basically solved; yet our eyes were still fixed on this "principal contradiction" between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie, and hence we overemphasized the struggle against the bourgeoisie and its ideology. The broadening of the antirightist struggle in 1957, the struggle against the so-called right opportunism within the party that started in 1959, the rectification aimed at intraparty "capitalist roaders" during the four-cleansing campaign: all of these were products of this erroneous guidance. In that series of struggles, not only were feudal remnants not subject to the criticisms and blows that they deserved, but they even undertook to put on the cloak of "revolution" and raise their heads again. The excessive blows of the democracy-choking rule of the "patriarchal style" against those comrades who dared to insist on truth, the various struggles and methods of punishment against the so-called "capitalist roaders" during the four-cleansing campaign, etc: these were true evidence that the feudal remnants had raised their heads.

Such serious consequences of erroneous guidance were not limited to the realm of political life; they also endangered the economic and ideological, cultural sectors. In 1958, Zhang Chunqiao [1728 2504 2890] unscrupulously propagated the reactionary egalitarianism in order to oppose the socialist principle of to each according to his work. Chen Boda [7115 0130 6671] also

*"Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 200.

advanced the preposterous suggestion of doing away with commodity economy and denying the law of value. In the meantime, "blind commandism," "Communist wind," and "braggartism" also prevailed. They seriously violated economic laws, greatly frustrated the productive enthusiasm of the broad ranks of the masses, and caused the social economy to suffer extreme dislocations. In the ideological and cultural realms, because of the overemphasis on criticizing the bourgeois ideology in society and within the party, and because of the overemphasis on Right opportunism or revisionism as the main danger today, people were led to treat a large number of ideological and perceptual questions, or even normal phenomena of ideological activity, as a new trend of class struggle and as bourgeois attacks. The "double hundred" policy was not carried out: ideology within and outside the party was stifled and became listless. The abnormal air of "following only the superior, obeying only the command given, and complying only with what is said in the book" permeated the ranks of the entire party and social life.

Secondly, the aberrational conduct of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" caused the feudal remnants to spill over all boundaries and become an inundation.

In order to establish their feudal, fascist dictatorship, the two counter-revolutionary, sinister cliques of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" chose to attach even to the most wornout feudalism the label of "most, most revolutionary," so as to deceive, hoodwink, and poison the broad ranks of the cadres and masses. In ideology, they unscrupulously resorted to the propagation of the way of Confucius and Mencius and the worshiping of the so-called "legalist thinking," and thereby spread feudalist ideology. They did their best to promote the so-called "loyal dedication" movement, demanding that people write "memorials urging accession to power" and "letters pledging loyalty," so as to impart to them the feudal concept of "loyalty," in a vain attempt to enslave their thinking and turn them into "docile subjects." In politics, they did their best to perpetrate modern superstition, deify the leader, and instigate a religious type of fanatical adulation. They spread the word that one man was in charge of everything and created everything and that, insofar as the leader's words were concerned, "every sentence is truth" and "one sentence is worth 10,000 of anyone else's sentences," etc. Their purpose, of course, was to do all they could to put themselves on a pedestal by way of deifying the leader so as to prepare to contest the succession and usurp power. In economics, they did their best to criticize the so-called "theory of everything for the productive forces," sabotage the production of materials and goods, oppose the principle of to each according to his work, peddle their reactionary egalitarianism, and perpetrate their "transition in poverty." Their real purpose was to sabotage the foundation of the socialist economy and establish a basis for their rule. In culture, they did their best to perpetrate cultural autocracy, using the so-called "three outstanding" models to sculpture all so-called "heroic" personalities for others to "learn" from. Once they were unmasked, one can see that all they wanted was to numb the people's revolutionary will and prepare public opinion for the establishment of their feudal, fascist dictatorship.

Under the aberrational measures of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought were trampled out of shape, and socialism

was subject to utter distortion. People's thinking was disturbed, and social customs and moral norms deteriorated to an extremely disheartening degree. At the same time, feudal remnants once more came to life in legal forms, spread far and wide, and permeated the areas of politics, economics, culture, and ideology. Indeed, the vast ranks of party members, cadres, and masses put up various forms of resistance and struggle against all this, and Zhang Zhixin (1728-1807-2450) was none other than one of the most outstanding representatives in this regard. The great "5 April" movement likewise symbolized the rise of the revolutionary masses. But we cannot help but see that the counterrevolutionary activity of sabotage on the part of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" persisted for 10 whole years, and the consequences have been very serious. Have the feudalist theory of lineage, concepts of clique and coterie, ideas of privilege, exclusive rule and power monopoly, entering through the backdoor, etc., not prevailed to a considerable extent and still remain in a serious way? It still requires a great deal of our strength to sweep away such feudal garbage.

Thirdly, the Chinese people's long lack of training in democratic life, and the unwholesome development of democracy and the legal system since the founding of our state, created conditions for the existence and spread of feudal remnants.

The feudal society of over 2,000 years and the semifeudal and semicolonial society of the past 100 years firmly kept the Chinese people under the shackles of autocracy. In the case of China's last reactionary regime--the Chiang Kai-shek reactionary government--in particular, it invited fascism while at the same time kept feudal autocracy almost entirely intact. This left the Chinese people no democratic rights whatsoever. In order to consolidate its feudal, fascist, one-party rule, Chiang Kai-shek not only proceeded to "exterminate" the revolutionary forces militarily, economically, and culturally with an all-out effort, but he also made use of all propaganda machinery, kept a bunch of reactionary literatureurs, and hawked feudalism and fascism without self-restraint. In the name of a great variety of outlets and devices, such as the "New Life Movement," "citizens' spiritual mobilization," the slogan of "One Party, One Leader, and One Ism," etc., he calmly carried out his pernicious inculcation of the people. They set up huge spy organizations to serve as the watchdogs of autocracy. Upon the slightest "insubordinate" behavior, the people would be thrown in jail in lighter cases and executed in more serious cases. Only at the revolutionary bases, under the leadership of our party, did the people begin to enjoy real democratic rights. But because we were going through a period of revolutionary warfare, the party and the people at the bases had to devote their main energies in the gunpowder smoke-covered battlefield, and hence could not concurrently pay too much attention to the strengthening of democracy and the legal system.

After liberation, the situation started to change. The democratic system and socialist legal system within the ranks of the people were gradually established, and the people began to enjoy an unprecedented democratic life. Especially after the basic completion of socialist transformation in 1956,

Comrade Mao Zedong repeatedly suggested that our goal was to "create a political situation in which we have both centralism and democracy, both discipline and freedom, both unity of will and personal ease of mind and liveliness.*" But this goal was by no means realized. On the contrary, because we excessively accepted the lessons of the Soviet Union's turn to revisionism and the Hungarian incident, and were excessively critical of the "falsehood" of bourgeois democracy, our democracy and legal system not only did not become strengthened but even began to retrogress. In many aspects, the democratic system started to drift gradually toward a matter of mere formality. For instance, people's representatives were not elected by the people but designated by the leaders. Insofar as their own government was concerned, the people actually had no right to elect, much less any right to supervise or to recall. Insofar as the law was concerned, there were not many articles to begin with, and those that were available were provided in terms of principles only, so that actually "there was no law to follow." In particular, the principle that "everybody is equal before the law" was ignored, and "punishment does not reach the great official" continued to be a commonplace phenomenon in our social life. During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four," taking advantage of the unwholesome state of our democracy and legal system, cruelly perpetrated their feudal, fascist dictatorship over the whole people, creating mountainous piles of cases of injustice and setting up prisons of malpractice across the country. Their fanaticism and cruelty exceeded even those of the feudal rulers of the various dynasties in history.

Very obviously, the unwholesome state of our democracy and socialist legal system deprived the liberated people of China of the democratic life they deserved. Without comparison, there can be no differentiation. The long lack of training in democratic life on the part of the Chinese people greatly reduced their perception and vigilance with respect to autocracy. This was an important reason why Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were able unscrupulously to perpetrate their feudal, fascist dictatorship for a fairly long period.

Fourth, economic backwardness was an ultimate cause for the persistence of feudal remnants.

Marxism holds that economy is the foundation, and any social phenomenon may trace its cause back to the economy. Old China was an extremely backward country economically. Although during the 30 years since the founding of our state our national economy has achieved great development, because our starting point was low and because we have made mistakes in our work, and especially because of the 10-year sabotage of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," our economic development actually never obtained the expected results. Although the vast ranks of the peasants have been organized, even up to the present what occupies an absolutely dominant position in our agriculture remains the collective economy, with the production team as the basic accounting unit. Such a collective economy is a great step forward from the small peasant economy, but it still is far removed from modern, large-scale agriculture. There has been also a great improvement in our productive

*"Selected Works of Mao Zedong," Vol 5, p 456.

technology in agriculture, but the strength of the draft animal and the hoe are still our principal instruments of production. While the improvement in the productive technology of our industry has not been insignificant, in the overall view our technical and management levels remain rather backward and our labor productivity is also rather low. The small scale of production and the inadequacy of the level of technology and management have fallen far short of helping our economy rid itself the fetters of the force of habit of small production. And small production is the very soil and condition on which the existence of feudal remnants depends. If we do not achieve a high degree of development of our productive forces, it will be very hard to do away with the force of habit of small production, and it will be very hard to uproot the feudal remnants under such circumstances.

Meanwhile, the economic backwardness of old China determined the characteristics of the class structure of Chinese society. "Chinese society is a society which is small at both ends and big in the middle: the proletariat and the landlords and big bourgeoisie are both in the minority; the broadest ranks of the people consist of the peasants, the urban petit bourgeoisie, and other intermediate classes."* Thirty years after liberation, this class structure of our society remains basically unchanged. Today the overwhelming majority of our population still engages in agricultural production. In the broad ranks of the peasants, the traditional concepts of small production remain deeprooted. Although the peasants have become collectivized, heavy physical labor and shortages in their material life have deprived them of further opportunities to accept modern science and technology, and hence they remain incapable of changing their state of ignorance. For this reason, feudal superstitions and buy-and-sell marriage still prevail in the broad realm of the countryside. And even urban workers, employees, and intellectuals, party members and cadres, in the conditions in China, are found incapable of getting rid of the influence of petit bourgeois thinking. The subjectivity and partiality in the thinking methods of the petit bourgeoisie, the wavering between left and right in their political inclinations, and the individualism and sectarianism in their organization provide a market for feudal remnants to spread. This was another reason why Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were able to resort to the kind of extensive evil-doing they did.

Lenin put it very well: "...Proletarian dictatorship does not just consist of violence against the exploiters, nor does it consist mainly of such violence. The economic foundation of this kind of revolutionary violence and the guarantee of its vitality and inevitable victory lie in the fact that the proletariat represents and is realizing a social labor organization higher than that of capitalism. The essence is here. The source of the strength of communism and the guarantee of its inevitable total victory are here."* Only by continued development of our social productive forces and gradual change of the class structure of our society will we be able fundamentally to eliminate the soil and condition for the existence of feudal remnants. The political line, with the four modernizations as its center, proposed by our party has pointed out a bright road for the realization of this goal.

*"Selected Works of Mao Zedong" (combined edition), p 766.

*"Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 9.

The lessons of history are very profound: it is impossible to build socialism smoothly in a country where a large quantity of feudal remnants exists. In order to quickly build our country into a socialist modern power, we must continue to fight the feudal remnants and thoroughly get rid of this heavy burden. For this reason, we must further expose and criticize the criminal behavior of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in perpetrating their feudal, fascist dictatorship in such an unscrupulous way, and thereby elevate the people's consciousness and perceptiveness. We must strengthen our socialist democracy and legal system. The realization of democracy and the strengthening of the legal system are inseparable; without a legal system, there can be no democracy. We must educate the people in socialist democracy and the legal system so as to turn them into both masters of a socialist democratic life and conscious warriors in the struggle against autocracy. We must marshal all our strength in the pursuit of this task, and work on our four modernizations with one heart and one mind. Realization of the four modernizations is not only the inevitable road for our people in their march toward a beautiful future but also the basic road for thoroughly uprooting the feudal remnants. In a word, in order to thoroughly eliminate the feudal remnants, we need to do multifarious work in the political, economic, and cultural realms so that our party will never deviate from the Marxist course, and so as not to give any opportunity for the feudal remnants to exist and spread. Our party is the party in power; when the party is well managed, it should in turn activate the whole army and the whole people and ultimately drive the feudal remnants out of every corner of our social life. As long as we both dare to face realities squarely and know how to sum up our experiences well and absorb the pertinent lessons, we are bound to be able to accomplish the great antifeudal mission that history has bestowed upon the Chinese proletariat. If this is the case, the future of China can only be incomparably bright and picturesque.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON SRV SOLDIERS KILLED IN YUNNAN

HE090913 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jul 80 p 5

[Newletter by XINHUA correspondent Zhang Huaxing [1728 5478 5281] and XINHUA reporter Li Shiyuan [2621 4258 0337]: "Leave No Escape Route-- On the Annihilation of Three Intruding Vietnamese Soldiers by Yunnan Border Defense Armymen and People"]

[Text] At 1100 on 1 July, the sun had just come out after the rain. Bao Chaoshan, the platoon leader of the Hebianzhai Militia of Mengdong Brigade, Bazi Commune, Malibo County in Yunnan Province was at the head of a militia patrol which arrived at Kafangjiao. Suddenly, he found three pairs of footprints made by large boots. A plum tree by the roadside also showed signs that someone had picked fruit from the tree.

Bao Chaoshan, who has rich experience in the border defense struggle, immediately ascertained that there had been enemy activities here. The Vietnamese Army has crossed the border! He sent Bao Shaohua, a Miao militiaman, on horseback to report to the nearby border defense units and he led other militiamen to follow the footprints uphill to search and cut off the escape route of the enemies.

Kafangjiao is 4 km from the border. The area is overgrown with trees and tall grasses and dotted with stones and rocks. The intrusion of the Vietnamese Army into our territory aroused great indignation among our border defense fighters. They quickly rushed to Kafangjiao and tightly encircled the area where the Vietnamese soldiers were hiding.

The PLA and militia climbed the mountain to search in three directions. Bao Chaoshan was the first one to discover that two Vietnamese soldiers were aiming at them with their submachine guns behind a big rock 30 meters away from where they were standing. He swiftly threw a grenade at them and boom! One Vietnamese soldier died instantly while the other fled for his life. Zhao Xiaoyang, a squadron leader, threw a second grenade and this killed the enemy. There was still one enemy left. The comrades continued their search. Suddenly, Huang Zhenwei, leader of Squadron No 6, detected the enemy hiding under a grotto, holding a

submachine gun and ready to put up a desperate fight. The fighters of Squadron No 6 opened fire and he was eliminated in the grotto.

By sunset, the three Vietnamese soldiers who had intruded into our territory were annihilated. At that time, the glow of sunset painted the sky red. Our border defense units and militia had captured three Soviet-made submachine guns, one military map, cartridges, grenades and other war booty. Singing a song of victory, they returned to their camp.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WARNING AGAINST POLITICAL TRIALS, DISTRUST OF AIR FORCE

OW192229 Ba Yi Radio (Clandestine) in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] China's domestic political situation has grown tense once again. The root of the tension is not what Comrade Deng Xiaoping said at a recent state affairs conference--that the factionalists at home were still making trouble and the remnant forces of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were not completely eliminated.

Judging from reports on the situation submitted by the party committees of some PLA units and by a number of provinces and municipalities, we can see that the tension was caused by the following two major elements:

Firstly, the Secretariat of the CCP Central Committee has issued a directive to review the personal records of 38 million party members, especially those cadres who were admitted to the party and who received a promotion or promotions during the Cultural Revolution. This move has made the broad masses of party members worried and jittering.

Secondly, the party Central Committee has decided to bring the "gang of four" to trial before the Supreme People's Court and to try members of the Lin Biao clique at a number of military tribunals before the end of this year. This formality of legal proceedings is a normal and necessary process, but large numbers of persons will be involved during and after the trials. How can this avoid creating ideological confusion on the part of party and government cadres, especially on the part of PLA cadres who are in active service? Many cadres are distressed that Kang Sheng, Wang Dongxing and Chen Xilian (?will not be able to defend themselves) and that large numbers of comrades will be involved in the trials.

It should be pointed out that our cadres and the broad masses still have lingering fears. They are always highly sensitive at the appointments and dismissals of our central leaders and are nervous over every political storm. This is because the methods we have used in campaigns to rectify the party and purify the ranks of cadres since the antirightist movement are no different from those used in a feudal society--horrible torture and cruel corporal punishment. The penal code of the first

emperor of the Ming dynasty held that, if a person was found guilty and given a death sentence, members of the whole family were to be beheaded and his relatives punished. Even the emperor's ministers were no exceptions. The result was that more than 30,000 persons were executed during the rule of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty. This figure included about 20,000 people involved in the (Dayuanyi) case.

The number of cadres involved in the case of Gao Gang and Rao Shushi, the cases of Peng Dehuai and Liu Shaoqi, the case of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," and the new "gang of four" case--all taking place after nationwide liberation--total more than several hundred thousand. The figure surpasses that of the period of the first emperor of the Ming dynasty.

A resolution has been adopted to shift the work focus of the whole party and the whole army to the four modernizations. With this in mind, we must not dig out the historical questions and must not retaliate against the cadres and the masses. It is not necessary to involve large numbers of party, government and army cadres in the case of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" when the case is to be tried, still less to (?embroil) the air force on the excuse of the Lin Biao incident.

Among our armed forces, the air force is the branch that has borne the brunt of the political movements in the past several years. The purifying of the ranks of air force cadres will irretrievably damage the air force's combat capability and impede our national defense modernization program. The air force had close relations with Lin Biao and many cadres at the middle and higher levels within this branch of arms maintained a long relationship with him. The reason behind this is that our air force was founded by Lin Biao. In 1948 Chairman Mao ordered Lin Biao to establish our country's first air force base in Jiamusi to train China's first generation of pilots. This is why many cadres of the air force during its period of infancy were from the 4th Field Army under Lin Biao. The first commander of the air force, Liu Yalou, his successor, Wu Faxian, the third commander of this force, Ma Ning, and the present commander, Zhang Tingfa, and the chiefs of air force units and organs had close relationships with Lin Biao. It should be understood that this relationship was perfectly normal--a relationship between superior and inferior or between chief and subordinates.

If you suspect the loyalty of air force cadres and do not trust them because of their former relationship with Lin Biao, we would like to ask: Lin Biao was the commander of the 4th Field Army and served as the minister of national defense for a long time, do you suspect the loyalty of cadres from the former 4th Field Army and that of all PLA cadres?

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG COMMENDATION RALLY--At the recent commendation rally on weapons management, the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District issued citations to 77 advanced militia units and 9 model militiamen who did a good job in weapons management. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 80 SK]

JILIN ARMYMEN'S DEPENDENTS--Since the beginning of 1980, civil affairs departments at all levels throughout Jilin Province have done repair and construction work on servicemen's households, which are treated preferentially. The provincial civil affairs bureau has also allocated 940,000 yuan in its 1980 budget to support this construction project. Recently, it allocated more than 3,000 cubic meters of timber to Changchun and Jilin municipalities and to Siping and Paicheng prefectures to support construction work. In Changchun Municipality more than 760 houses with 2,500 rooms have been repaired or built. Many privileged army men's dependents have moved into their new houses. [SK112150 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 Jul 80 SK]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POPULATION CONTROL IMPORTANT TO ECONOMIC PLANNING

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jun 80 p 5

[Article by Liu Zheng [0491 6927]: "There Must Be a Plan for Dealing With the Population Issue"]

[Text] For a long time, our country, in its national economic plans, has taken seriously only those plans for production, circulation, distribution, and consumption of material goods, and has neglected population plans to such an extent that we have none. In studying and arranging national economic proportions, it considers the proportion between the production of the means of production and the production of consumer goods as the share belonging to the production of material goods, the proportion between savings and expenditures as the national income share, and has neglected to the point of completely overlooking the most basic proportion--that between material production and mankind's production of itself. In other words, the population problem has not been comprehensively considered in the arrangement of the national economic plans. The actual experience of 30 years proves that if we want to really fix the basic proportions of the national economy, increase the effectiveness of the economy, quicken the pace of economic construction, and guarantee the gradual improvement of the people's lives on the foundation of production development, then the question of population must be included in the national economic plan.

There must be a plan to deal with the population issue. At present we must have a plan to control population increase, and it should be suitable to the plan for material production. There is a special characteristic in the comparison of the material plan with the population plan. This characteristic is first revealed in the fact that the reproductive unit for man is the family. The population plan of the whole country is based on the reproductive activities of the individual families, and the family birth plan cannot be coordinated with the national population plan until family birth control plans have been widely instituted among the masses. Furthermore, the population increase is controlled by the age composition of the existing population. The present age composition of our country is young: a high proportion of the population, 35 percent, are children below the age of 14; the median age (that is, the middle age that divides the population into two halves, one half younger than the median age and the other half older) is

21, lower than the world average age (in 1975) of 22.9; the proportion of people 65 or older is low, only 4.6 percent. Because of this, a large proportion of people have not yet reached childbearing age, which will accelerate the rate of population increase. We can weaken the effect of this age composition on the rate of population increase through a lowering of women's birthrate, but we cannot completely eliminate it. Because of this, there are certain limits on the control of the rate of population increase within a certain period of time. The large-scale decreases in the natural rate of population increase during the 1970's proved that including population control in the plan will make a great difference. If we observe objective laws, with a planned lowering of the natural rate of population increase, the speed of population increase can be slackened; if we do not include it in the plan, the population may continue to grow unchecked. Comrade Zhou Enlai pointed out unequivocally: "Planned parenthood is within the scope of the state plan, and it is a planning question, not a health question. If you don't plan population increases, what state planning can you do?" For this reason, there must be a plan to deal with the population issue, and the first thing we should have is a plan to control the population increase.

The employment problem is closely connected with the population problem. The so-called employment problem is essentially a question of whether the labor force can be mutually combined with the means of production. In principle, there is no unemployment problem in a socialist system. However, below a certain level of productive force, the labor force and the means of production may exhibit a mutual unsuitability. The labor force may be relatively inadequate with the result that the means of production are not fully utilized, or there may be excess labor force for the amount of the means of production with the result that the labor force is not fully employed and effectively utilized. The level of development of our country's productive force is very low, and along with the increases in productivity of agricultural labor, it is confirmed that a considerable portion of the agricultural labor force will be converted to nonagricultural labor. There is presently a labor force of more than 300 million in our country's rural areas, and if one-third of these were put to nonagricultural labor, it would be an extremely large number. On the other hand, there has been a high rate of natural population increase since liberation, and in the next 20 years or more, the number of people reaching working age will be 20 million per year in the rural areas and more than 3 million per year in the urban areas. Where to utilize this much labor force will be a tremendous problem if we have no plan.

Not only was there no plan for controlling population included in the arrangement of national economic plans in the past, we also considered only how much labor force was needed in production when we formulated labor force plans, without considering how much labor force was available in the society, much less bothering to develop the superiority of our country's abundant labor force into an important principle for consideration. This caused serious consequences in the arrangement of production, the direction of investment, and the revision of the system of ownership.

The labor employment plan must proceed from the fact of our country's poor foundation and large labor force, establish a light economic structure, further develop labor-intensive production, develop light industry, construction, and agriculture a little faster, and fully develop the superiority of our country's abundant labor force. As compared to heavy industry, light industry requires little investment, has greater savings, faster effectiveness, lower consumption of energy resources, and especially involves more of the social labor force. It is estimated that light industry calls for 1.6 times more labor force per million yuan of fixed capital than does heavy industry, like clothing, textiles, arts and crafts, etc., are labor-intensive trades and can absorb large numbers of the social labor force. The construction industry is also a labor-intensive production sector that can absorb large numbers of the social labor force. As a matter of technical policy, if we are to develop the superiority of our labor force, we must not only adopt modern technology, but we must also adopt an intermediate technology that is labor-intensive and can produce a high-quality product.

The excess labor force in the rural areas must be absorbed in their own areas and march in the direction of broadening and deepening production. Depending on local conditions, they might grow more economic crops, develop more forestry or fisheries, or commune and brigade industry and commerce. All of this will not only increase the income of the commune and brigade but also, since these economic departments all require relatively large amounts of labor force, develop the superiority of the abundant labor force in the rural areas.

When making plans for the employment of labor, besides considering the development of enterprises under the system of ownership by all the people, we must also consider the energetic development of enterprises under collective ownership. Assuming the absolute superiority of the system of public ownership of the means of production, we should permit the existence of those individual laborers who can satisfy the needs of social production and the lives of the people, open wide the path of production, and implement full employment.

A planned improvement in population quality should also be included in the population plan. Population control is not a negative measure but a positive measure for the planned improvement of the quality of the population, improvement of the physical, scientific and cultural qualities of the Chinese race, and a strategic measure for meeting the labor force quality requirements of the four modernizations. To raise the quality of the population, not only must we encourage eugenics, the development of child health care, and a reduction in the number of retarded and incompetent children; it is even more important to make elementary and secondary education universal, strengthen the teaching in middle schools and vocational schools, and raise the scientific and cultural level of the broad masses of youth to meet the requirements of the four modernizations. Education is basic to the modernization of science and technology. In the past, people ordinarily viewed the education sector as nonproductive, but in fact this is not the case. If we say

that in a situation in which there are small producers training in labor skills depends on being handed down within the family, then in a situation of socialized large producers, the vocational training of the labor force is separate from the family and must be undertaken by the education sector. The educational sector is actually a labor training sector, and particularly a sector for producing a skilled labor force. To a comparatively large degree, the development of large-scale production based on modern science and technology depends on the degree of "intellectual development" and on "investment of manpower." Educational investment is a productive investment with a long-term benefit. Before the "gang of four" was smashed, our country's educational investment had declined as a proportion of the total value of the agricultural and industrial product. Educational investment was not sufficiently heavy. This created a serious proportional imbalance between education and the development of the national economy.

More than 20 million people are born in our country each year; they require an appropriate solution to the problems of entering and being promoted through school. At present about 95 percent of the schoolage children throughout the whole country are in school, but elementary school students in the rural areas are not stable; some of them drop out of school before graduation and fail to get a complete elementary education. About half of the elementary school graduates are promoted to middle school, but the middle school has a unitary structure. Vocational middle schools have been eliminated. Only a very small portion of upper middle school graduates are promoted to the university, and so most of them must seek employment, but because they have had no technical education they do not meet needs. To satisfy the personnel requirements of the four modernizations, we must achieve the planned and proportional coordinated development of schools of all kinds on all levels to meet the requirements of the development of the national economy for various kinds and various kinds and various levels of personnel.

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CSO: 4005

PROJECTION OF CHANGES IN CHINA'S POPULATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 23 May 80 p 4

[Article by Tu Jizheng (3205 4949 2973): "Future Trends of Population Growth"]

[Text] According to a news report transmitted by XINHUA NEWS AGENCY on 13 February 1980, several scientific workers have come up with some meaningful conclusions on the future trends of China's population growth, along with a demographic projection for 100 years from now. This work is part of demography within the framework of research into the future. Now let me proceed from this point to discuss the subject of research into the future.

Research into the future is also called a survey of events to come. In other words, it is a branch of study dedicated to foretelling the future. The subjects of prognostication include the aforementioned demographic projection 100 years from now. Of course, the events to take place in the next 5, 10 and 20 years can also be included in this branch of research into the future. But the term "prognostication" can be interpreted in many different ways. It may remind the people of the weather forecasting in the first place. But there is a great difference between prognostication and weather forecasting. Normally, weather forecasting presents to the people only one possibility instead of several results at the same time. Prognosticators follow a different approach. In their research into the future, they often come up with several alternative conclusions, because many of the factors that affect events to come remain uncertain. The aforementioned demographic projection on China 100 years from now is a very good example. The projection boils down to the following two sentences: "If every couple is allowed to bear one child, in the year 2080, 100 years from now, China will reduce its population to 370 million. If every adult woman is still allowed to bear an average of three children, in accordance with the policy adopted in 1975, it will increase its population to 4.26 billion 100 years from now." These two possibilities are extremely different. Which will become reality? Actually, this is not the point. Every prognosticator will have to come up with several alternative conclusions on future trends so that people will feel free to choose one of the alternatives that will carry them to

the future. He can also provide details guiding the people to the goal of their choice. His job is not like that of a weather forecaster who does the reporting in a passive and perfunctory manner. His duty is to actively and voluntarily guide the people to a future more favorable to them and to prevent them from taking the road that bodes ill for their future by means of enlightening them to his conclusions on the future trends. This is the real aim of research into the future.

In recent years, many scholars the world over have tried to figure out an outlook of the world that will emerge by the end of this century or in the 21st century. A series of works on this theme have been published. Among them are "The Year 2000," "Growth Limit," "Mankind in the Future," and "Future World." Furthermore, many national and international prognostication organizations have come into existence one after another and have played an active role in research into the future. A society of research into the future was established in China in 1979.

Some people have divided the prognosticators into two groups: optimists and pessimists. Actually, this is not necessary. Rather than dividing them into optimists and pessimists, we can classify them into the "school of negative thought" and the "school of positive thought" on the basis of their premises, assumptions, and conclusions. The former portray an unfavorable picture of the future world and urge the people to take immediate steps to prevent it from becoming reality. The latter conjure up a bright future for human society and call on the people to strive to create conditions so that the vision of a bright future will come true. These two schools of prognostication have each painted a meaningful and positive future for mankind.

Some forecasters have presented their views on the future world in mathematical terms. For example, they have included in their conclusions figures on the possible output of food in the year 2000 and the possible population growth 100 years from now, and have predicted that 100 years from now, solar energy can be harnessed to generate enough electricity for industrial use. Some conclusions on the future world cannot be presented in statistical terms. For example, types of weapons, modes of communications, cultural levels, ways of life, and possible changes in moral beliefs 20 years from now cannot be presented in mathematical terms. Some prognosticators who take the middle road between the aforementioned two schools of persuasions have pointed up the possibility of the outbreak of World War III before the year 2000. In most cases, figures cannot explain everything. Take the problem of population, for example. If each couple is allowed to bear one child, 100 years from now China will face various consequences in addition to the consequence of lowering its population to 370 million. For example, the concepts of brother and sister will be gone or will change into something else; all children in each kindergarten will call each other sisters or brothers; the terms uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, and cousin will go out of use and will be replaced by some other names. Furthermore, as the population is on the way down and average life expectancy is on the way up, the structure of population

in China will change from the current reality of preponderance of the young over the old to the possibility of reversing the order. All these trends may cause changes in family life and social practices, and therefore should be included in any comprehensive prognostication of the future population trends.

Some special knowledge and methods are required to research into the future and foretell events to come. To forecast an event to come, one must know its past and present conditions and the laws governing its development, and must have a powerful imagination. As far as research into the future is concerned, it involves a wide range of knowledge and requires a great ability to comprehend complicated problems. This branch of research should not be regarded as merely the concern of a few experts and scholars; people of all trades and professions should develop an interest in it. The reason is that what we do today may affect our future, which begins today and is closely related with today.

Looking back on what has happened over the past 20 years, we have come to understand that the environmental pollution we now face--a pollution which has reached alarming proportions and is beyond the nature's capacity to purify itself--the abnormal development of our cities, and other social problems stem largely from our failure to accurately foresee the detrimental effects of earlier scientific and technological inventions and developments on our lives. Our awareness of these problems is one of the important factors that has spurred the development of research into the future. Take the problem of population, for example. Had we forecast the trends of our population growth in the early 1950's as we do today, we would have taken effective preventive measures 20 years earlier. For example, if each couple had been allowed to bear an average of only two children then, our population would have already been well under control, the problem we face today would have been prevented, and the proposal to limit each couple to one child would have been unnecessary.

An assessment of the aforementioned facts shows that research into the future is neither a contraption invented by some well-fed scholars to kill time and to fool the people, as speculated by some people, or a device concocted by Western intellectuals to solve their unemployment problems. We must attach importance to this new branch of research which is bound to arise as human society and science and technology advance to their present stage of development. Only in this way can we promote this branch of study as a powerful instrument for accelerating the development of science and technology in our society.

9574

CSU: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

GUIZHOU LEADERS CALL FOR IMPROVED PLANNED PARENTHOOD WORK

HK190314 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 18 Jul 80

[Text] After listening to a report delivered by the Guizhou provincial planned parenthood inspection group, Chi Biqing and Su Gang, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and people's government, stressed: Planned parenthood work in the province is now being done much better than in previous years. However, we must not be blindly optimistic. We must continue to get a good grasp of this work and vigorously promote the notion that a couple should have only one child, so as to further reduce the birthrate in the province.

The provincial planned parenthood inspection group has inspected planned parenthood work in 34 counties, 18 districts and 23 basic level units in 9 prefectures and municipalities. The inspection group held as a result of its inspection: Certain achievements have been scored in planned parenthood in the province in the first half of the year. The birthrate has shown a notable fall compared with the same period last year. The number of sterilization operations has increased by one-third. The number of couples with only-child certificates has increased from 7,000 last year to 25,000. However, there are also a number of problems in urgent need of solution in planned parenthood work: 1) the development of the work is extremely uneven; 2) there are still many births in excess of the plan and many women still give birth to more than one child; 3) cadres, especially leading cadres, in certain places do not take the lead in practicing planned parenthood and even violate the party's planned parenthood policy; this has a serious effect on promoting planned parenthood work; 4) there are still 700,000 married people of child-bearing age who have not implemented any planned parenthood measures at all; 5) the policies are not properly carried out in many places; this affects the launching of planned parenthood work.

In light of these problems, the provincial CCP committee and people's government have demanded that all places, especially backward areas and units, seriously learn and popularize the experiences of progressive areas and units, get a good grasp of the work in August and September, and do a thoroughly good job of planned parenthood. During this period it is also necessary to draw up the plans and measures from 1981, increase the percentage of couples with only one child through carrying out ideological mobilization and properly implementing the policies, and strive to control the population at a rational level within a short period of time.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'RENMIN RIBAO' REPORTS ON SETTLEMENT OF ZHEJIANG SUICIDE CASE

HK171314 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 1

[Report: "Zhejiang Provincial Party Committee Posthumously Acknowledges Fan Xiongxiang as a Fine Party Member and Seriously Deals With the Responsible Persons of the Ningbo Ocean Fishery Company Who Are Responsible for Fan's Death"]

[Text] After our paper carried a report entitled "Why Does Such a Good Party Branch Committee Member Drown Herself?" and a commentator article entitled "Learn From the Militant Spirit of Fan Xiongxiang," on 5 July, the Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and its Discipline Inspection Committee held a serious discussion. At the same time, they heard and studied an investigation report on how the Ningbo Ocean Fishery Company went against the party's policy in recruiting workers and on Fan Xiongxiang's suicide by drowning. The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee seriously dealt with this case and decided to posthumously acknowledge Comrade Fan Xiongxiang as a fine party member.

This was unanimously agreed: Fan Xiongxiang was a fine party member. She sacrificed her life in a struggle against unhealthy tendencies. Party organizations at all levels should pay close attention to this event, clearly see the seriousness of unhealthy tendencies inside the party and the arduousness of the fight against them and learn a lesson from this event.

The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee and its Discipline Inspection Committee held that the party committee of the Ningbo Ocean Fishery Company had seriously violated party discipline by practicing fraud in recruiting workers at the end of 1978 by passing off the daughter of Zou Xunrui, deputy head of the Zhejiang Provincial Aquatic Production Department, and six relatives of workers as "land requisition workers."

The Zhejiang Provincial CCP Committee decided to dismiss Chen Qingwen, secretary of the party committee of the Ningbo Ocean Fishery Company and secretary of the party committee of the company's fishery bases, and Cui Wenye, deputy secretary of the party committee of the company and

deputy secretary of the party committee of the company's fishery bases, from all posts inside and outside the party; to serve serious inner-party warning on Ji Pochang, member of the party committee of the company and former deputy secretary of the party committee of the company's fishery bases; and to serve serious inner-party warning on Zhou Changsheng, deputy chief of the personnel and security section of the Zhehai fishery base of the company, and transfer him from this section. It instructed Zhang Fang, member of the Standing Committee of the Ningbo Prefectural CCP Committee and former secretary of the Discipline Inspection Committee under the Ningbo Prefectural CCP Committee, to make a deepgoing examination of himself and he would be dealt with according to the seriousness of his case and according to his understanding of his offense. It also instructed Zou Xunrui, deputy head of the Zhejiang Provincial Aquatic Production Department, to make a deepgoing examination of himself.

CSO: 4005

SCIENTOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEED TO REFORM HIGHER EDUCATION SYSTEM STRESSED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Wu Mingyu [0702 2494 3842] and Bao Tong [7637 1749]: "Broaden the Avenues of Education"]

[Text] Editor's note: We hope that a debate will ensue over our entire educational work, in the wake of the publication of this article written by comrades Wu Mingyu and Bao Tong. Although the educational front has scored great successes since the downfall of the gang of four, it still cannot train enough people to meet the needs of modernization. In our endeavor to achieve large-scale development of education in the 1980's, we must emancipate our minds, dedicate ourselves to reform, enliven educational activity, and broaden the avenues of education. For this reason, a review of our past experiences, a study of our current developments in education, and a discussion of the problems our educational front faces today are absolutely necessary. We invite comrades on the educational and other fronts to participate in this discussion, and to express their views and substantive and analytical opinions on the reform of the education system. [End of editor's note]

The fact that the institutions of higher education have failed to meet the needs of modernization is now well known to everyone. How serious is this problem? Let us take a look at the following two statistical examples: College graduates in urban China now account for only 4 percent of its work force, and the percentage is even smaller in rural China. Each year, college-bound students account for fewer than 4 percent of the middle school graduates. Many of the young applicants for higher education have been barred from college. Efforts should be made to change this situation without delay. Education is a process that takes at least 10 years to recycle. If active measures to gradually increase college enrollment are not taken, by 1985 our country will have to face the same acute shortage of specialized personnel as it does today. By 1990, this shortage may get worse.

Are there any quick ways to resolve this serious problem? An easy and simple solution is a suggestion that the state increase its budget for building

additional institutions of higher learning. True, education was disrupted for years by Lin Biao and the gang of four when they were in power. On the other hand, we have also failed to give education the kind of support it truly deserves. The result has been a trend in which education ranked low among our nation's priorities in relation to economic undertakings. In the past 2 or 3 years, the party and state have concentrated on restoring and expanding the institutions of higher education. But the aforementioned trend in favor of economic undertakings instead of education can be rectified only gradually, because of our limited national resources. The party and state have decided to gradually raise in the future, the percentage of capital earmarked for investment in education in proportion to the overall investment in the development of the national economy. As long as we persist in their policy, it can be expected that education will advance to a new stage of development as our national economy gains strength.

Is there still any potential to be tapped within the department of education itself? Can it practice economy in developing education? The response is affirmative. Our current primary task is to emancipate our minds, thoughtfully formulate plans, and broaden the avenues of education.

Since the 1950's we have established a higher education system which consists of 4- and 5-year colleges, with courses being taught during the daytime and students living on campus during the school year. Under this system, students who pass the nationwide college entrance examinations each year are assigned to the institutions of higher learning by a central educational authority. Although correspondence schools and television universities were once popular with students, these forms of education were small in scale and were often suspended without any reason. During the past 2 or 3 years, the television universities have gained new strength; most colleges have opened branches and have put into practice a system allowing students to live off campus, along with a credit-earning system. This attempt at reform has given us great inspiration. We must go all out to support this reform, actively broaden its dimensions, and effectively help overcome difficulties that some institutions of higher education may encounter in reforming their systems. We must also widely probe for new ideas and put various untried systems to the test. Only in this way can we accelerate the development of higher education regardless of economic difficulties.

Now let us discuss the proposal to admit day students to colleges. If such students are admitted, the enrollment of our existing institutions of higher learning located in cities will swell by hundreds of thousands each year. If our existing system, in which all college students are requested to live on campus, continues in effect, it will cost the state at least 1,000 yuan more in the form of investment in capital construction per student. No matter whether in old China or in foreign countries, only a few wealthy schools could provide room and board for their students. Some comrades are afraid that allowing students to live off campus may add extra burdens to the urban communication system. This may be true. But we must choose

between building new schools on the one hand and adding some new school buses and opening new bus lines on the other. An accounting of these two alternatives will immediately give us an idea as to which proposal can achieve faster and more economical results. Certainly, the proposal to increase the day student enrollment are bound to cause many new problems. For example, we must increase or expand libraries and reading rooms, provide facilities for students to pursue self-study, and help solve the problems of food and drinking water at lunchtime. We must adopt a positive attitude toward tackling these problems--problems which should not prevent us from considering enrolling day students.

Furthermore, efforts must be made by institutions of higher learning to open additional branches, night and preparatory schools, 2-year junior colleges and so forth. They should be allowed to run schools in ways appropriate to their actual conditions and should not be required to follow rigid and unified regulations. If day students are admitted, how can they solve the classroom shortage? This problem can be solved by taking full advantage of the existing classrooms in universities and secondary schools, and by converting into schools some factories which have been shut down as a result of the consolidation and reorganization of the industrial sector. To be frank, many university classrooms are not yet used to their best advantage; many secondary schools which are open to students in the daytime can become night schools too, if steps are taken to improve their lighting systems. Today the shortage of classrooms seems to many people an obstacle on the road to broadening the avenues for education. We feel that this concern is not justified. Will there be any shortage of teachers if efforts are made to expand our existing institutions of higher education? We can foresee no special hitches in this respect, at least in the near future.

In many foreign colleges and universities, the ratio of professors to students is 1 to 10 or more. In our country, the ratio is 1 to 2 or 3 or a few more. This ratio is abnormal. It must be said that our teachers are now in excess supply. From this point of view, our potential for expanding the institutions of higher education is very great. In addition, we must encourage qualified teachers to teach additional classes. Some of our existing regulations banning professors from teaching more classes than authorized should be redrafted. As modern mass production develops, schools can now play a greater role in training a large number of specialized personnel. A teacher in a private school in old China, as depicted in the "Red Chamber," could teach a class of over 10. Since the schools of our time have put into practice a grade system, a teacher can now play a greater role in education by making his lectures available to several classes simultaneously. During the past decade, audiovisual education has taken a giant step forward, thanks to the rapid development of television and video and audio recording technology. Using modern audiovisual educational facilities as a tool, a teacher can now make his lecture available to up to hundreds of thousands of listeners. We must do everything possible to expand audiovisual education. We must devote our energy to conscientiously running the nation's

television universities well, while encouraging schools in cities to use television sets and video recorders as media to expand the impact of education. Only in this way can we overcome the shortages of teachers in some parts of our country, make lectures prepared by outstanding professors available to a larger audience of students, and further improve the quality of education.

In our efforts to expand this form of education, how can we solve shortages of laboratory equipment, teaching materials, and experimental tools for students? We must drum up support from all sectors of the economy--including financial and material aid from the state--in order to solve this problem. Meanwhile, various institutions of higher learning must strive to further improve the efficiency of their existing laboratories, while their subordinate factories and education instrument factories should be urged to step up the production of various kinds of teaching equipment. Furthermore, efforts must be made by the institutions of higher education in our country to expand their departments of natural sciences, technology, agriculture, medicine, social sciences, culture, and art--whose importance we have neglected over the past several years. This is why they have produced very few experts in economics, business administration, statistics, law, international politics, history, and foreign languages these years. If their available resources prevent them from enrolling a great number of science and technology students for the time being, they should try to increase the enrollment of liberal arts students, who can in turn play a useful role in improving the cultural qualities of the younger generation and in raising the scientific and cultural levels of our society as a whole. Temporary difficulties in obtaining teaching equipment for students of science and technology should not be used by any institution of higher learning as an excuse for refusing to implement the plan for increasing the enrollment of students in the fields of liberal arts, law and business administration.

Some comrades have asked: Will the quality of higher education be lowered by increasing the enrollment of students this way? This concern about quality has forced colleges in some parts of China to back away from their original plan to enroll day students, and to close their newly opened branches. We feel that we should not place a unified demand on quality, because conditions vary from place to place throughout the country. We cannot even place a unified demand on all schools in a single city. Nor can we do so with any single school where levels of education vary from class to class. Of course, this does not mean that requirements basic to various schools is not necessary. For example, there should be basic requirements to be met by all major universities throughout the country. Different requirements basic to all other schools should be established for 2-year, 3-year, 4-year and 5-year colleges. We feel that the basic quality of education can be preserved by maintaining specific standards for teaching materials and specific qualities required of teachers, and by testing students when they are admitted to college, when they are promoted from one grade to another, and

when they are about to graduate from college. These basic requirements for quality can be met by all institutions of higher learning if they follow the aforementioned three points of advice and if they can manage their teaching program well. With regard to the question of how a school should be operated, we feel that is not an important element that can affect the quality of education. An example is old China's Beijing University, which produced a large number of talented scholars, many of whom were day students. This policy of admitting day students has affected neither the quality of their students nor their prestige. Last year, there were over 10,000 students in Shanghai who commuted to college from their homes each day, and they finished the study year with good academic achievements. Universities in Tain-jing and Beijing municipalities have opened branches on an experimental basis, and their achievements have also been remarkable. Tao Xingzhi [7118 5887 4249] was a great educator in old China who operated a school under very difficult conditions and in a versatile way, and who produced for China many outstanding scholars whose academic achievements were unsurpassed by students in other similar schools with far superior equipment. This fact reminds us that good methods for operating schools are important, and even more important is the excellent, conscientious leadership required of schools. The assumption that the quality of students who commute is lower than for those who live on campus is groundless.

Economic and cultural conditions vary from province to province and from cities to the countryside in our country. In developing education and other undertakings, we must take into account this marked difference; we should not cut everything to the same size, we should not place the same demands on every school, and we should not ask it to act in the same way as all others. In areas where conditions are more favorable than elsewhere for operating schools--conditions that can guarantee better and more economical results in education--more schools should be built. We should not place the same demands on other areas where such conditions do not exist. In addition, we must do everything possible to encourage and induce people to study on their own. Although schools can train people, self-education can achieve the same objective. Yet we must adopt a correct policy toward self-educated people. For example, we must issue them college diplomas after they have truly passed a test usually taken by college seniors before their graduation, and we must give them an equal opportunity for employment.

Of course, the proposal to reform the system of higher education and broaden avenues for education is a new idea which may affect many other related matters. For example, should the unified national college enrollment system, the college students also be reformed? What measures should be taken to reform the structure of education and the administrative and teaching systems of the institutions of higher learning? Many problems await solution. In this connection, we do not want to give people the impression that we want the reforms to take place immediately, without taking into account many specific problems. Institutions of higher learning are urged to take a positive attitude toward reform, and to vigorously support and develop various experiments which will lead to the successful reform of their system.

We feel that our educational undertaking can thrive only through a constant effort to expose and resolve new problems. We believe that through common efforts by the vast numbers of educators, our higher education is bound to flourish in the not too distant future.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION CALLED URGENT TASK

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Cao Zhiwu [2580 2535 2976], Ningbo Branch, Zhejiang Engineering College]

[Text] Our system of higher education is far from meeting the needs of our four modernizations. There are only 1,020,000 students enrolled in institutions of higher learning, comprising only 0.1 percent of the population. Less than 4 percent of middle school graduates go on to institutions of higher learning. It is inconceivable how the four modernizations can be accomplished by the end of this century unless greater emphasis is placed on the development of higher education and unless the development of personnel with special skills is speeded up in the eighth decade of the century.

A number of foreign experts have offered valuable ideas regarding our modernization movement. For example, in an article entitled "The Modernization of China and Japan," Professor Sakae Kadoyama of the Wakayama University in Japan expressed the view that the modernization of China does not require the rapid ingestion of advanced technology and capital outlay from foreign sources, but the long-term development of technologies and industrial management personnel capable of using advanced technologies to bring about a high rate of productivity. There are about 1,000 institutions of higher learning in Japan, including junior colleges, or roughly one institution of higher learning for every 100,000 persons. Some 40 percent of Japanese high school graduates go on to the universities, or ten times the number of our middle school graduates.

In view of the size of our population and our limited resources, it is not to be expected that we can, within a short period of time, catch up with the educational standards of the developed countries. Nevertheless, we must not be satisfied with the status quo or hold on to our present system of higher education. Rather, we must set our mind on reform and infuse some life into our system of higher education and broaden our views on the subject of education.

At the present time, our system and structure of higher education is a "monopoly" of the Ministry of Education. There is ample evidence that the Ministry of Education has proved itself incapable of adequately coping with the education of a population of 1 billion people. In 1979, the United States had a total of 3,125 federal, state and private institutions of higher learning (of which 1,192 were two-year junior colleges, or 40 percent of the total). We can benefit from the experiences of the United States and Japan in the development of their higher education. Comrade Mao Zedong had repeatedly emphasized the need for flexibility in formulating educational policy on the national and regional levels. It is my opinion that in the field of higher education, it is necessary that the system should be more decentralized and that the "monopoly" structure under the Ministry of Education must be breached. We should permit the setting up of national universities, provincial universities and municipal universities. At the present time, many provinces and municipalities have shown an active interest in setting up universities. Large numbers of young people have made known their need for such universities. However, under the restrictions of the present system, the avenue to more opportunities for higher education has been effectively stemmed.

To take Zhejiang as an example, its development of education had always been comparatively advanced. During the period of rampage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," however, education suffered such a serious setback that it is now lagging behind. The ratio of scientific and technical personnel in the province is 1.15 per 10,000 of the population (the ratio for the entire country is 3.28 per 10,000). In Ningbo, where our branch of the Zhejiang Engineering College is located, the population is 800,000 including that of Zhenhai County. There are 549 factories with 100,000 workers and an annual output amounting to 1.1 billion yuan. In the technical field, however, there is a serious weakness. Out of a total of some 20,000 workers in the textile mills, only 0.8 percent are engineers and technicians (including graduates of middle schools and technical schools). Even now, some of the factories do not have even one single technician. In 1959, Ningbo did establish an engineering school. In 1961, however, it was phased out during the period of reorganization. In 1978, when an effort was made to enroll more students, the Ningbo Branch of the Zhejiang Engineering College was set up with 22 full-time teachers and four departments, namely, mechanical engineering, electronics, chemical engineering and textiles. Experience during the last two years has shown that, qualitatively and quantitatively, the availability of teachers is assured. However, due to the interference of the Ministry of Education, there are signs that this institution of higher learning is being faced with the prospect of having to suspend operations. Under the present educational system, although the concerned authorities in positions of leadership on the provincial and municipal levels have stressed the importance of education, it is virtually impossible to develop higher education on the local level.

This problem is closely related to the educational system and the process involved in the establishment of schools. In order to meet the needs of the

economic development of the country, let us consider the alternatives. Let the Ministry of Education take direct control over the four-year and five-year national universities (the major universities) where students may specialize in their own fields. The main function of these universities is to develop highly-trained scientific and technical personnel. The provincial and municipal colleges should be locally oriented for the development of the local economy. They should be mostly two-year or three-year colleges. Their main function should be to produce engineers and technicians as well as industrial and business managers and administrators. In past years, the number of university graduates assigned to Ningbo by the state had not only been small, but their training did not always qualify them for the positions assigned to them. If the regional authorities were to be permitted to establish some institutions of higher learning and to assign jobs for the graduates, this problem could be obviated. The reason is not far to seek. The makers of educational policy are in a better position to recognize the needs of a particular region and the objectives that should be achieved. They are more capable of meeting the actual needs, of making the necessary adjustments and of achieving the objectives they have set.

To solve the problems of manpower and material and financial resources, it is imperative that we take a departure from the conservative way of thinking. When discussing the setting up of a university, we must no longer think in terms of investing tens of millions of yuan for basic constructions, a beautiful campus, fully adequate equipment or living quarters for all the students. To set up regional universities, due regard must be given to local manpower and material and financial resources. Such universities should be small in scope, the number of years should be shortened, special facilities should be limited and more day-time students should be enrolled. That would allow for greater flexibility. Taking Ningbo as an example, if the enrollment of a university is limited to 600 and the program for special courses is limited to three years, it is entirely possible to set up a campus occupying an area of several thousand square meters for local middle school graduates (limited to only day-time students). In addition to the amount for each student allocated by the state, the local government can contribute an annual sum of several hundred thousand yuan to the university for the middle school graduates sent to the university by the municipal and local communities. As regards the availability of teachers, while it is true that there is a serious shortage of personnel, it is also true that the wastage of qualified personnel has reached alarming proportions. However, if those responsible for organization would strictly adhere to and implement the policies of the party regarding intellectuals and if they would relax certain practices governing the assignment or deployment of intellectuals, the problem of the shortage of teachers is not insoluble. There are many advantages in establishing institutions of higher learning along these lines. First of all, many of them can be set up. Secondly, they can be set up within a comparatively short period of time and, thirdly, they can better serve their purposes. According to our estimate, each student in such an institution of higher learning involves an investment of about 1,000

yuan which is a great deal less than that in an average university. This figure can be further reduced if the day-time students are required to pay their tuitions (providing subsidies are paid on a nationwide basis). This is one effective way to speed up the development of higher education at a time when the national economy continues to encounter difficulties. Furthermore, such institutions can be made to serve as educational centers for the training and development of local technicians. They can also provide on-the-job training for the technical and administrative staffs employed by the local industries, thus contributing to their development. Lastly, they can help to solve the need for higher education and employment on the part of middle school graduates, ease the pressure on institutions of higher learning throughout the nation to accommodate all the applicants and make things easier for the parents of middle school graduates.

The doubt may exist in the minds of some people as to whether a certain standard can be maintained qualitatively and quantitatively by such institutions of higher learning. Our opinion is that quantity and quality are inseparable since, without quantity, there is no quality to speak of. It is only on a quantitative basis that we can seek to achieve qualitative excellence. If the Communist Party committees on the various levels would take a more active leadership role in the field of education and seek to develop the capability of school administrators and teachers, and if certain material requirements are met, a qualitative standard can be adequately achieved through our efforts after a period of time. The Ministry of Education should also play a more active leadership role in the operation of such institutions of higher learning and in ensuring that a certain qualitative standard is met.

At the present time, there is a very serious shortage of qualified personnel in all departments. There is a serious gap that needs to be filled. There is also a serious problem arising from the fact that large numbers of qualified personnel are getting old and our knowledge is getting outmoded. According to statistics recently released by the Second Conference of the China Scientific and Technological Association, there were, among the representatives attending the conference, only 13 who were under the age of 35, or 0.7 percent of the total. The number of representatives over 56 came to 998, or 59.5 percent of the total. These figures cannot be viewed with equanimity.

We wish to make it very clear that the development of higher education is a matter that brooks no delay and that reforms in the system and structure of higher education must be made.

9621

CSO: 4005

IMPORTANCE OF IDEOLOGICAL EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS STRESSED

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 p 4

[Article: "Exploring the Pattern of Ideological and Political Education Process of the Youth"]

[Text] The Educational Theory Discussion Meeting called by the Jiangsu Teachers College upon request by the Higher Education Bureau and Education Bureau of Jiangsu province and the Jiangsu Provincial Education Society was held recently in Suzhou. The main content of the discussion was a number of theoretical issues in the ideological and political education in middle and elementary schools.

(1) The Concept of Ethical Education: Due to historical reasons, the "ethical education" concept in the field of education in China is relatively confused. Terms such as "ethical education," "ideological-political education," "political-ideological education," "ideological-political moral education," "communist ethical education," etc. are used simultaneously. Therefore, all felt the necessity to have a standard term for the concept and to clarify its extension. During the discussion, most comrades felt that, in accordance with China's practical conditions and the usage of most people, the terms used in "Pedagogy" compiled by the Shanghai Teachers University may be adopted, i. e., the interchangeable use of "ethical education" and "ideological-political education." Thus, ethical education or ideological-political education will include ideological, political, and moral and character education, the three aspects. Some comrades advocated resuming the term "communist moral education" used in pedagogy before 1958, on ground that the moral conduct of an individual reflects his world and life philosophies, and that the major and minor morals of a communist are indivisible.

(2) The Academic Teaching Process and the Ethical Education Process: Many comrades felt that clarifying the distinction and connection

between the academic teaching process and the ethical education process and correctly handling their relationship constituted an urgent issue in strengthening the ideological-political education in middle and elementary schools today. In view of Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" disruption of academic education, the effort in a previous period to restore teaching as the main thing in school work and stress the educational effect in teaching was completely necessary and correct. However, recently in some schools, especially the classes with good academic achievements, the situation of replacing ideological-political education with academic teaching appeared, on ground that, as long as the teaching work was grasped, ethical education, as well as academic education, would be achieved naturally. If this situation continued, it would undermine the ideological-political education in the schools.

The academic teaching process and the ethical education process are closely linked yet qualitatively distinguishable. The central task of the academic teaching process is to impart knowledge to the students and develop their ability. While it has a great effect on cultivating their ideology and morals, it cannot completely perform the task of ethical education. The reason is that the ideological-political education in the academic teaching process can only be conducted in conjunction with the imparting of knowledge, and is limited by the knowledge system. The central task of the ethical education process is to transform the ideological system, political viewpoint and moral standard needed by society into the students' ideology and character. To realize this transformation, exercising influence is one aspect, and the other aspect is to create conditions for the students to assimilate the influence. Thus, we must, in accordance with the students' age and actual thinking, organize ethical educational activities purposefully and in a planned way, enabling them to improve their understanding in practice and acquire an inner experience. Therefore, to complete the ethical education task, while we must fully develop the educational effect in the academic teaching process, we must also rely on the work of the class chairmen, leagues and teams, and the work in other aspects to coordinate with the teaching process.

(3) Integration of Collective and Individual Education: Many comrades felt that, in the ideological-political education in middle and elementary schools, there was the tendency of overlooking education through the collective. The work experiences of the propaganda class chairman generally always consisted of commending the spirit of hard work and stressing the individual conversations between the teachers and the students tens of times, hundreds of times. To transform the backward students, some schools adopted the method of dividing up the work and assigning the parts. This condition was far removed from

the demands of the new era on ideological-political education. Therefore, education through the collective must be advocated, collective and individual education combined, the spirit of hard work and the scientific attitude integrated, and the efficiency of ideological-political education work vigorously improved.

A socialist society demands the training of collectivists. Collectivism requires that we place correctly the relationship between the individual and the collective and between the part and the whole. Lenin once pointed out: "As a youth leaguer, one must contribute one's work and ability to the public cause. This is the essence of communist education." ("The Tasks of the Youth League"). Meanwhile, the collectivist spirit can only be cultivated in the collective. To form an individual's good moral qualities, conduct and habits, relying on reciting certain moral tenets will serve no purpose. Our socialist schools must consciously and purposefully organize a sort of "special environment." In this special environment, people will have a common goal of struggle, correct social theories, a strong nucleus, conscious organizational discipline, and comradely feelings of unity and mutual help. In other words, it is what we call the collective. When the young people live, learn, work and recreate in such a collective, they will, under its powerful influence, gradually become its conscious members.

(4) "Love" and "Strictness:" The effect of the educator's love in the ethical education process was another important issue discussed at the meeting. Many comrades pointed out that the criticism of "education through maternal love" in 1964, especially Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" so-called "class struggle as the key link," which incited opposition and hostility between people, including the teachers and the students, was a calamity to the education of the young people. The comrades said: We do not negate the class essence of ethical education, and "love" also has its class content. However, when we read through Chinese and foreign histories, we find that the representative figures of almost all classes in education stressed, without exception, the effect of "love" in ethical education. Some educators even felt that "without love, there is no education." The teacher's love is a tremendous force to mold the souls of children and youths! The comrades also pointed out that what we call the teacher's love is not unprincipled accommodation or indulgence, but embodies the deep concern and expectations of the party and the people for the younger generation. Therefore, in our socialist schools, the teacher's love for and strict demands on the students are always linked.

During the meeting, some small groups also discussed such issues as
"the relationship between academic education and social influence,"
"developing the effect of the politics course in middle schools,"
etc.

6080

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED IN SHANGHAI HIGHER EDUCATION

Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 May 80 p 2

[Article: "The Present System of Schools of Higher Learning in Shanghai Needs Improvement"]

[Text] Some time ago, when this reporter visited several institutions of higher learning in Shanghai, many comrades picked out a few problems in the current working of higher education which are worthy of attention.

The first is the insufficiency of the development of specialties necessary to the four modernizations, and especially the difficulty of developing new courses of study. For example, a certain key industrial university is under the leadership of one central Ministry of Industry. The other specialties, aside from those which fit the needs of this one industrial ministry, have difficulty developing even though they are needed for the four modernizations. There is one specialty which each year delivers several dozen graduate students to another central industrial ministry, but this industrial ministry gives neither funding nor facilities because this university is not under its leadership. Several comrades have pointed out that at present in the compartmentalized higher schools, there are difficulties in developing even basic courses, and the difficulties in developing new, pioneering courses are yet more severe. A medical school and a college of engineering together engage in work in the new specialty of medical engineering, but the ministries in charge do not take a position and give no money. Or, for example, the new specialties of waste management, etc., all are very important to the country, but because the ministries in charge do not have any direct connection with them, they have been handled indifferently.

The second is that there is a great waste of men and materials. Many comrades reflect that there is waste in the setting up of specialties. For example, everyone has competed to establish "fashionable" specialties, like computers, automatic controls, lasers, and new construction materials, thereby creating a situation of low standards and redundancy. Material resources also are severely wasted. For example, utilization of advanced precision instrument facilities such as electron microscopes and electronic computers is low because certain units do things "their own way" and each operates its own setup. Some have only 60 percent utilization, some only 30 percent.

The third is that the training and utilization of talent have been affected. At present, in the teaching staff of certain institutions of higher learning, needed personnel cannot transfer in, and those wishing to leave cannot do so. Without mutual exchange, it is even more difficult to make exceptions in training. A professor at a certain engineering college has done much work on a particular mathematical theory, but if he remains at that school it will be difficult for him to achieve a new breakthrough. He ought to transfer to a college of science for advanced study, but because the two schools are not the responsibility of the same ministry, it is very difficult for him to do so. This problem also exists in the distribution of students who have graduated. Students who have graduated from a certain specialty at a certain university are distributed among the system of factories which are the responsibility of the ministry in charge of the school. Gradually there are too many students, and so they have no recourse but to change professions--even to one for which they have no training. Yet, in a factory of the same type in another part of the country, students who have graduated in this same profession are very scarce because it is under the leadership of a different ministry and they must come a great distance to Shanghai to seek men. This practice of not using men for that for which they were trained has created a waste of talent.

How can the situation described above arise? According to the analysis of many comrades, one important reason is the decentralized system of leadership in higher schools. Shanghai currently has 48 full-time schools and academies (including university branches). Those under the direct leadership of the administration of the Ministry of Education constitute a minority, while the majority are under the leadership of other vocational ministries. Even though many vocational ministries do not have an administrative mechanism for education, nonetheless certain ministries manage as they see fit since, after all, their major duty is not education. This has led to the series of problems described above. Many comrades reflect that at present there are certain ministries that frequently just take their own immediate advantage into account and often do not set out to pay attention to the advantage to the nation as a whole. In some cases, if they need a certain academic department they will set up that department. If they want to deal with a certain product, they will set up the necessary specialty. This makes it difficult for schools to proceed according to regular pedagogical principles. The decentralization of the leadership structure has helped foster sectarianism, has added to the malady of each minding his own, and has produced reduplicated effort.

The Fifth Plenary Session of the party called on the entire party and people of the entire nation not to lose the opportunity to speedily resolve some grave problems, and one of these was the problem of determining a plan and a structure for education appropriate to the requirements of the nation's economic development. It is very clear that the present system for institutions of higher learning has to a certain extent influenced leadership of the party in the work of education, has restricted the development of new specialties and courses, and has not been

advantageous to the growth of outstanding talent. Hence, the present system is not appropriate for the nation's economic development. In order to bring about an early realization of the grand goals of the four modernizations, we need, in a practical way to intensify the party's unified leadership in education and to recognize and rectify those aspects of the enterprise of higher learning which do not accord with the four modernizations. We need to make the universities truly fit the requirements of the new long march. Within the short time since the plenary session, many comrades from educational administrative departments and from universities have shouted: "Recognize and rectify the system of schools of higher learning!"

Some comrades have given thought to bringing into play the requirements of both the vocational ministries managing the schools in a positive spirit and the Ministry of Education's unified leadership in the universities. They have made specific recommendations. The first is to allow the Ministry of Education to be able to direct all universities in a centralized and unified manner. To allow all the universities to come under the leadership of the Ministry of Education, while at the same time accepting the leadership relations with the vocational ministries, will allow the situation of the Ministry of Education to accord with its name and become the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, not merely a ministry of education which presides over a few universities for which it has direct responsibility. If for the moment this proves difficult to accomplish, they recommend the establishment of a Ministry of Higher Education in order to unify the direction of all the universities. The second recommendation is that they hope the State Council will have a mechanism through which to unite the leadership efforts of the individual universities and resolve the problem of unified leadership. They hope that this will allow those universities under the leadership of the vocational ministries and those under the leadership of the Ministry of Education to cooperate and develop together. The third recommendation is the hope that each ministry involved will adopt an overall point of view, rigorously follow pedagogical principles in running their schools, support the effort to develop specialties which do not just answer their own special needs, permit their schools to accept tasks entrusted to them by other ministries and other regions, and establish and develop new departments and new specialties. Some [comrades] have suggested that we could try running a comprehensive university with literature, physics, engineering, agriculture and medicine all together, or a college with physics and engineering together, or other forms of universities to facilitate the development of new courses and pioneering courses critically needed for the four modernizations. Thus there will be created a multiplicity of forms of school management to produce many men of talent and to produce them quickly for the four modernizations of our country!

GANSU PROVINCE STRESSES MINORITY EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 29 May 80 p 2

[Article: "Gansu Provincial People's Government Calls Work Conference on Accelerating Development of Education for National Minorities"]

[Text] Not long ago, the Gansu Provincial People's Government called a province-wide education work conference to discuss the issue of how to accelerate the development of minority education for the four modernization construction and made suggestions of improvement.

The responsible comrades of the province, prefectures and counties attending the meeting pointed out that Gansu province has 10 plus minorities such as Hui and Zang, and that minority education occupies an important position. Due to Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" severe disruption during the Great Cultural Revolution, the average enrollment rate of school age children in the 2 autonomous prefectures and 18 minority counties in the province was only around 70 percent, with some of the counties as low as 40 percent, thereby affecting the growth of minority cadres and the progress of agricultural modernization. To change this situation and accelerate the development of minority education, the conference made the following suggestions:

1. Developing minority education must be considered an important task in the four modernization construction and included in the daily agenda of the party committees. The party committees of all levels, especially those of minority autonomous prefectures and counties, must first understand the importance of education, consider it as a part of production, and give equal attention to it as to agriculture and animal husbandry.
2. The schools must have a rational layout and follow the principle of running schools in many forms. The minorities are either scattered or nomadic. Therefore, in farming areas, village schools and

teaching stations must be properly run as well as the 5-year elementary schools of brigades. Those village schools and teaching stations which were improperly abolished or merged must be restored as soon as possible. In livestock areas, the schools must follow mainly the systems of boarding schools, centralization, full-time curricula, and public operation. Every commune must operate an elementary school for boarders. In areas where minorities live in compact communities, girls' schools may be established if desired by the masses.

3. For those minorities which have their own languages, such languages must be used in teaching. In Zang, Monggol and Kazak communities, the schools of all levels must gradually attain the stage of using minority languages for the entire curriculum, and add the Chinese language class beginning with the higher grades of the elementary school. Where a school is for several minorities, a Chinese language class must be held, in order to solve the school attendance problem of the Chinese and minority children. In mixed communities of Zangs, Monggols and Kazaks, minority classes must be established and the children taught in their own languages in the various subjects, adding the Chinese language course beginning with the higher grades of the elementary school. Or, minority language classes may be held and Chinese used for all other subjects.

4. Teacher training must be reinforced and the quality of minority education improved. Currently, the pronounced issues in minority education are the inferiority and shortage of teachers, the small proportion of minority teachers and the large proportion of teachers in schools run by the local people. The method of solution is as follows: (1) Cultivate and improve, in many and varied forms, the professional level of the on-job teachers of middle and elementary schools. (2) Conscientiously run the existing intermediate minority teachers' schools and vigorously train minority teachers. (3) After evaluation, hire minority intellectuals of the level of middle school graduates and above, and recruit some of the organ cadres and on-job staff and workers qualified in minority languages to teach. (4) Strive to turn, within 3 years, the qualified teachers of schools run by the local people in all the livestock counties and some farming counties into teachers of schools run by the government.

5. Allocations for minority education must be improved and the conditions for running schools gradually improved. This year, the Education Bureau of Gansu province already made an 800,000-yuan allocation to 8 livestock counties for 5 boarding middle schools and 10 boarding elementary schools, and the various prefectures and counties also rendered vigorous support to minority education.

6080

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

YI NATIONALITY LITERACY RAISED IN SICHUAN

OW200226 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Chengdu, July 20 (XINHUA)--Standardization of the written language of the Yi people who before 1949 were a slave society, is helping to wipe out illiteracy in the Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi Nationality, Sichuan Province.

Since the government started trial use of the standardized written Yi language in 1976, the illiteracy of the Yi peasants has dropped from 90 per cent in 1977 to 62 per cent. In some localities, literacy has risen to 81.3 or even 100 per cent.

The Yi language has a history of 1,000 years. It was taught in Guizhou during the Ming dynasty (1368-1644) and a book on the Yi people's history was written in this language in the middle of the Qing dynasty (1644-1911).

However, it was not standardized and different dialects arose in the Greater and Lesser Liangshan Mountains inhabited by 1.2 million Yi people. In the past the written language had been mastered by only a minority of the slave-owners and religious persons.

The people's government dispatched people to work on the written and oral language when the autonomous prefecture was founded in October 1952. That work was finished in 1976.

In the past three years, Yi language classes have been given in the Southwest Nationalities Institute and certain secondary schools to train more teachers and translators. All primary school pupils in this autonomous prefecture now learn two languages, the Yi and the Han. The Han people working in this autonomous prefecture have been called upon by the government to learn the written Yi language in order to serve the Yi people better. The Yi people learn the Han language to facilitate cultural and economic interflow with the rest of the country.

The government annually allots 270,000 yuan to the autonomous prefecture for education among the Yi peasants. By now 400,000 copies of Yi language textbooks and other reading material have been published. The local newspaper and literary periodical also issue Yi language editions.

CSO: 4005

XINJIANG TRAINS AND PROMOTES MINORITY RESEARCHERS

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Xinjiang Branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences Attaches Major Importance to Training and Promotion of Researchers of National Minorities"]

[Text] The Xinjiang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences paid serious attention to the training and promotion of minority scientific research personnel. Up till now, 9 minority members are performing leadership functions in the branch academy, research institutes and offices and research rooms, and 15 have been promoted as assistant researchers.

A multi-nationality scientific research unit, the branch academy has 79 Uygur, Kazak, Hui, Monggol and Tatar scientific research and rear-service personnel. In the past, it selected and sent, in a planned way, a group of minority scientific and technical cadres to the scientific research units and universities in Beijing and Shanghai for advanced training. After studying, Uygur researcher Qia Deer [0595 1795 1422] advanced relatively rapidly, and has been promoted as assistant chief of the Biology, Soil and Desert Research Institute.

The Xinjiang branch academy and its research institutes also assigned Chinese personnel with relatively high professional ability to help the minority scientific research personnel improve their professional level. Under the help of Chinese scientific research personnel, Mayi Nuer [3854 0181 1167 1422],^a Uygur woman, improved her professional level fairly rapidly, and made good achievements in the research on gel osmosis spatial analysis undertaken by her together with others last year. This year, she has been promoted as assistant researcher.

The continuous improvement of the professional level of the minority scientific research personnel promoted the rapid development of the

work of the branch academy. Among the important achievements made by it, 20 of them were completed jointly by the minority and Chinese personnel. After several years of diligent effort, the comprehensive technical research project group organized with Daowu Laiti [0451 0710 0171 2251] and two other Kazaks as the key members for the purpose of improving the Yagao Mountain grassy plain and building artificial pastures made contributions in introducing fine varieties and domestication of pasture grass and was chosen as an advanced group of the autonomous region.

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CSO: 4005

'RENMIN RIBAO' ON MINORITY NATIONALITIES' LITERATURE, ART

HK231030 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jul 80 p 2

[Article by commentator: "Develop the Literary and Art Cause of the Minority Nationalities and Make It Flourish"]

[Text] The national conference on the minority nationalities' creative literary works has been concluded. Writers, poets, critics and translators of several dozen minority nationalities from all parts of the motherland happily gathered in the same hall to review the achievements of our country's minority nationalities' creative literature in the 30 years since the founding of our country, sum up experiences and lessons and look into the regulations concerning the minority nationalities' creative literature. This was an unprecedentedly large-scale and grand meeting of minority nationality writers, which will produce a profound effect on the future creation of our country's minority nationality literature and even on the development of the whole minority nationality literary and art cause.

Our country is a multinational socialist country. Minority literature and art is an important component part of our country's socialist literature and art. Over the past 30 years, we have overcome the interference in our country's minority nationality literature and art from the "left" and the right, particularly the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and under the radiance of the party's policy on nationalities and guiding principles for literature and art, we have steeled and fostered a large force of minority nationality writers, produced a large number of outstanding literary and art works and scored great achievements. Minority nationality literature and art has played an active role in promoting the revolution and construction in minority regions and enriched the treasury of our country's socialist literature and art with its distinctive nationality characteristics. Our attention should be fully focused on striving to develop the creation of our country's minority nationality literature and art and making the minority nationality literary and art cause flourish.

To make the minority nationality literary and art cause flourish and develop, we have many things to do. The most essential and urgent task is to implement the ideological, political and organizational lines formulated since the 3d plenary session of the 11th Party Central

Committee, implement in an all-round way all policies of the party, implement the policy on nationalities and the policy and guiding principles for literature and art and thoroughly emancipate the productive forces for literary and art creation. During 10-year catastrophe caused by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the literary and art cause in our country's minority nationality regions was seriously devastated and minority nationality writers and literary and art workers were cruelly persecuted. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," like the literary and art workers throughout the country, minority nationality literary and art workers have been emancipated once again. Particularly over the past few years, the great majority of verdicts on the grievances, trumped-up cases and miscarriages of justice relating to minority nationality writers (including folk poets and folk singers) have been reversed and the creative activism of minority nationality writers and artists has been greatly mobilized. However, we must see that under the very deep pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" or due to the interference of incorrect factional ideology, the problems concerning some minority nationality writers or their works in minority nationality regions and departments have not yet been solved and some writers have even been deprived of their right to create and publish works. Although some were emancipated, they have not fulfilled their role very well. We must, therefore, continue to emancipate our minds, turn chaos into order and further implement all policies of the party on literature and art. Due to objective reasons of historical development, the culture of all minority nationalities was comparatively backward before liberation. Since the founding of new China, nurtured by the sunshine and rain of the party, many minority nationalities have their own writers and literary and art forces; this is a hard-won and very valuable gain. We must treasure and value them as we treasure and value newborn seedlings, we must treasure and value them, and cherish them so as to make them grow up healthily and facilitate their backbone role. Meanwhile, we must pay attention to discovering and training the newborn forces for minority nationality literary and art creation.

To develop the minority nationality literary and art cause and make it flourish, it is essential to vigorously strengthen and really improve party leadership over the literary and art cause. Comrades who shoulder the responsibility of leadership must resolutely implement the party's line, principles and policies. In accordance with the characteristics of the minority nationality regions, they must particularly carry out their work and humbly learn from minority nationality comrades. Meanwhile, they must actively train, select and promote minority nationality literary and art cadres. Literary and art leadership organs at all levels in minority nationality regions must be provided with a certain number of well-trained minority nationality cadres, particularly with respect to leading cadres. It is necessary to give minority nationality literary and art cadres a free hand to exercise leadership over the minority nationality literary and art cause.

To develop the minority nationality literary and art cause and make it flourish, it is imperative to unswervingly implement the party's "double hundred" principle. Our literature and art is socialist literature and art under party leadership and must adhere to the orientation of serving people and socialism. Under this premise, we must pay full attention to the characteristics and specific situation of minority nationality literature and art. Just as the progress of historical development and cultural traditions of each nationality are different, their literature and art have their own characteristics and laws of development. Minority nationality literary and art creation must be guided by the Marxist world outlook, vigorously reflect life amid the struggle of the socialist revolution and construction within its own region and reflect the glorious traditions of its own historical struggle. Meanwhile, to satisfy the requirements of the masses of nationality peoples, minority nationality literary and art creation must adopt a form and means of expression which these people appreciate. We must not develop minority nationality literature and art in a rigid way regardless of local conditions. We must not indiscriminately copy the method of Han regions or other regions. We must not be allowed to restrict and interfere in the creativity of minority nationality writers. Literary and art leadership departments must fully understand the specific situation of minority nationality regions and minority nationality writers and in accordance with the laws of the development of minority nationality literature and art, look into and solve the problems existing in minority nationality literary and art creation. Minority nationality writers must also endeavor to investigate the path of their creations, give play to their own strongpoints and create more and better works.

To develop the minority literary and art cause and make it flourish, it is also necessary to find a good solution to the problem concerning the relations between inheriting traditions and boldly carrying out reform. In minority nationality literary and art creation, we must inherit the excellent traditions of minority nationality literature and art and maintain and carry forward minority nationality characteristics. Without minority nationality characteristics, there is no minority nationality literature and art. However, minority nationality characteristics and social development, are not stagnant or unchanging. Keeping abreast of the times following changes in the modes of production and living of the minority nationalities and following the increasingly extensive cultural exchanges among all nationalities and among the peoples of all countries, minority nationality writers must emancipate their minds in creation, unceasingly and boldly conduct investigation, blaze a trail and boldly enter a new literary and art sphere. On the one hand, they must link the spirit of the times more perfectly with the minority nationality characteristics and on the other, on the basis of inheriting their own outstanding cultural traditions, endeavor to study, draw on the experience of and absorb all outstanding and useful literary and art forms from other nationalities both at home and abroad. They must develop written literary creation as well as verbal literary creation;

they must critically inherit the old forms of their own literature and art and also absorb foreign forms. On the basis of their own life and cultural traditions, they must develop their own new forms. Only by doing so can minority nationality literary and art creation keep pace with the times and become rich, colorful, thriving and flourishing.

Strengthening theoretical study, criticism and translation of minority nationality literature and art plays an important part in promoting the development of the minority nationality literary and art cause and making it flourish. We must change the past weak situation in this aspect of work. While developing and strengthening the forces of minority nationality writers, we must train and build up a force of minority nationality literary and art theoreticians and translators as quickly as possible.

The new historic period has endowed our country's socialist literature and art with a great mission, which demands that our writers unceasingly create literary and art works which reflect our great epoch and the life of the struggle of all nationalities. To accomplish this glorious mission, we have always emphasized the correct handling of relations among nationalities in our nationality work. We must oppose both Han chauvinism and local nationalism. We must consolidate the democratic and equal unity among, and unification of, all nationalities in our motherland. Unity must be achieved between Han and minority nationalities, among all minority nationalities and within all minority nationalities. Unity is strength and unity is victory. In the struggle of all nationalities in our country to march toward the four modernizations and on our road of scaling the socialist literary and art heights, the literary and art workers of all nationalities must unite very closely under the party's flag, work with one heart and one mind, advance together side by side and make their own contributions toward quickly developing our country's minority literary and art cause and making it flourish!

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

NEI MONGGOL LITERARY, ART FEDERATION'S WORK REPORT

SK210918 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT
17 Jul 80

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Wu Jinming), the third Nei Monggol autonomous regional congress of literary and art workers held its plenary session 16 July to hear the work report made by (Yun Zhaoguang), deputy director of the propaganda department of the autonomous regional CCP committee and chairman of the regional federation of literary and art circles.

In his work report, Comrade (Yun Zhaoguang) stressed: It is necessary to uphold the principles of proceeding from the actual situation of Nei Monggol and to develop socialist literature and art reflecting national and local characteristics and make them flourish.

In reviewing the situation prevailing in the regional literary and art circles over the past 30 years, (Yun Zhaoguang) stated: Generally speaking, the achievements scored in this regard are outstanding and should be fully acknowledged. However, the road along which literary and art workers have traversed has been tortuous. They have committed mistakes and engaged in dishonest practices.

In his work report, he summed up the experiences and lessons obtained in the literary and art work and set forth the following major tasks for the literary and art workers of various nationalities throughout the autonomous region to advance along the new long march:

1. It is necessary to vigorously develop various literary and art creations and programs which reflect national and local characteristics and make them flourish.
2. It is necessary to earnestly inherit the outstanding national cultural properties and folk literatures and arts which should be vigorously developed as well.
3. It is necessary to strengthen research work on literary and art theories and actively carry out the appraisal of literary and art works in line with the actual situation in our region.

2. It is necessary to strengthen the building of the literary and art contingent. Attention should be paid to discovering and training literary and art talents.

In his work report, Comrade (Yun Zhaoguang) stated: The key to the fulfillment of the above-mentioned major tasks is leadership over the work. According to the basic point of Marxist and Leninist view and the law of arts, it is necessary to uphold and improve the party's leadership over the literary and art work. The party committees at all levels should attach great importance on literary and art creations, actively train literary and art talents, carry forward the exercise of democracy among literary and art work and encourage the literary and art workers of various nationalities to develop a creative spirit. The leading personnel of cultural departments at all levels should try to turn nonprofessionals into professionals and professionals into experts, improve management techniques and levels in the literary and art work as quickly as possible and make literary and art work flourish.

CSO: 4005

SHENYANG PROMOTES EXPERTS IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH WORK

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 p 1

[Article: "Change the Leadership Structure and Bring the Role of Experts into Full Play"]

[Text] To improve and strengthen the party's leadership, the party organization of the Shenyang branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences selected a group of scientific and technical experts for leadership functions, thereby fully developing the role of experts. Upon approval by the superior level, 26 scientists and technical experts, including 21 persons promoted after smashing the "gang of 4," in the 5 institutes and the scientific instruments plant of the branch academy are serving as chiefs and assistant chiefs, and they constitute 2/3 of all the chiefs and assistant chiefs.

The party organization of the branch academy considers the building of the leadership teams of all levels the key to guarantee results, produce talents and carry out the four modernization construction. Together with the cadres, the party organization secretary and its members in charge of cadre work penetrated the various units, investigated and clarified the conditions, solicited the views of the experts and made examinations in many ways. Since the National Organization Work Forum, 15 experts have been promoted to the positions of chiefs and assistant chiefs. There were three units which formerly had no expert in the leadership teams, but now they have all been assigned experts as assistant chiefs. The Shenyang Automation Research Institute formerly had no expert in its leadership team. In the past year, three associate research fellows have been promoted as assistant chiefs. Among the promoted chiefs and assistant chiefs, many are backbone elements in the prime of life and full of vigor. Today, the proportion of middle-aged cadres among the total party and government leading cadres has increased to 50 percent from the former 34 percent. In the course of evaluation and selection, they emancipated thinking, overcame such obsolete concepts as perfection and

seniority, and courageously broke the rules to promote talents. Comrade Jiang Xinsong [5592 2450 2646] of the Shenyang Automation Research Institute, a 1956 graduate of the Shanghai Communication University, was erroneously classified as a rightist in the anti-rightist struggle. He has an excellent theoretical foundation, extensive knowledge and lively academic thinking. During the Great Cultural Revolution, he made good achievements in the automatic control technology in the cold rolling plant of the Anshan Iron and Steel Company. In 1979, by making an exception to the rule, he was promoted from research trainee to associate research fellow and assistant chief.

The party organization of the branch academy rendered support to the experts promoted to leadership posts in their work and made sure that they had their functions, authority and responsibility. After smashing the "gang of four," eight scientists successively served as chiefs and assistant chiefs of the Dalian Chemistry and Physics Research Institute. The party committee of the institute firmly supported and relied on them, rectified the direction of scientific research, rationally decided on the proportion among the subjects in basic research, applied basic research, applied research and popularization research, the four different categories of research. They firmly followed the system of having the institute chief in charge of regular scientific research meetings, promptly inspected and summarized scientific research work, and organized coordinated and effective leadership, thereby making new improvements in the work of all aspects in the institute. Their accomplishments were commended by the branch academy many times. As the leadership teams of all levels paid attention to developing the role of experts, the scientific research management level was further improved, producing more results and talents.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

XINJIANG ALLOCATES MORE FUNDS FOR EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 19 May 80 p 1

[Text] This reporter learned from the finance unit of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region that, by the end of April, the 2 additional allocations made by the autonomous regional people's government for education totaled 16.69 million yuan, which was 7.53 million yuan more than the total additional allocations for the entire year last year.

In January, in accordance with the spirit of the instructions of the regional party committee that education must be tackled in the same manner as industry and agriculture, the autonomous regional people's government made an additional allocation of 13.49 million yuan for education from the available funds. Not long ago, to carry out the student recruitment work of higher schools and intermediate vocational schools, the planning commission, finance bureau and education bureau of the region organized personnel to make investigations of such schools and decided to make an additional allocation of 3.2 million yuan for the maintenance and repair of school buildings and purchase of equipment to prepare for the new students this year.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

MORE COLLEGE GRADUATES NEEDED TO SERVE MODERNIZATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 4 Jun 80 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yu Xiahu [0551 7209 1133]: "Liberate the Mind and Broaden the Avenue of Education"]

[Text] Editor's Note: How to manage education well under the existing conditions in our country has become a matter of prime importance. Ours is a vast country in which development of the economy is not well balanced and the educational levels and economic conditions vary from place to place. Among the problems that deserve research and discussions are the questions of how to grasp the key points well and bring superior conditions into full play, how to broaden the prospects for education, and how to mobilize all positive factors of the various sectors of the economy and manage education in many versatile ways. It is certain that this form of discussion will introduce us to good opinions useful to the reform of our education and will stimulate the public's interest in it. Although education is the primary concern of educators, the entire society should also attach importance to and support its development. We have decided to open a special column on education in our newspaper. Comrade Yu Xiafu's article today was the first to be published in our newspaper. We welcome more to come from the readers.

It is imperative to emancipate the mind and broaden the avenues of education. This was the main topic of discussion at a recent meeting held by comrades concerned with education. Their proposal to broaden the avenues of education refers mainly to higher education which, in their opinion, should be developed in many versatile ways so that our current acute shortage of talents can be gradually alleviated through several years of efforts.

The shortage of talent is a serious problem. In reality, how serious is it? Now let us look at the fact that over the past 30 years, our institutions of higher learning have graduated only 2,946,000 students, who account for less than 4 percent of China's work force. This contingent of college graduates has proven unable to meet the needs of the four modernizations. During the past 3 years, some progress has been made in developing higher

education. But in 1977, 1978 and 1979, the number of college graduates totaled no more than 1 million despite this progress. Our college enrollment is unlikely to increase and will not exceed 300,000 a year in the next several years unless we take steps to break the present pattern of training, emancipate our minds, and broaden the avenues of education. If the training of college students is kept at its present pace, we can anticipate no changes in the acute shortage of talent or specialized personnel by 1985 and 1990. We can also expect this contradiction to sharpen as the four modernization move forward.

The seriousness of this problem has been aggravated by another factor. Each year, we see over 7 million youths graduate from senior middle schools and only 3 or 4 percent of them enter college. Most of those barred from college are fine students worthy of further training, although the remainder finished their secondary education with marginal credit. Our present dilemma is that the overwhelming majority of our college-bound youths cannot go to college, while our country is in the throes of an acute shortage of talent. Can we feel unconcerned with this situation?

This problem is now well known to everyone. Many comrades are concerned about it. Why is it insoluble? Is there still any hope for its solution? One of the reasons that it cannot be easily solved is that our country is too poor and is now facing serious shortages of financial resources, equipment, housing facilities, and teachers. In other words, the resources at its command are far from sufficient to achieve its intended goal, and this has prevented it from developing education at the speed it desires. Under this circumstance, it has to move cautiously by starting to get educational work well organized. An answer to the aforementioned questions is for us to face up to difficulties, find ways to overcome them, emancipate our minds and make every possible effort and take advantage of our existing resources to broaden the avenues of education and enliven educational activities.

As far as education is concerned, the most controversial issue is the problem of the budget. Now let us start with this problem. True, the funds allocated to education have been small--so small that there often is little left after the salaries of teachers and other faculty members and the expenses for their living costs are paid. As a result, there is no money left to purchase necessary equipment and for other purposes. It can be said that the educational circles are undeniably poor. But we have also heard visiting foreign educators often say that our faculty staff is surprisingly large, our student body is relatively small, our school buildings are numerous and spacious, and we have spent so much on all these things. Their undertone was not praise of our wealth but criticism of our squandering money, indicating that our institutions of higher learning still have a great potential to tap. Since the early 1950's, we have run higher education in accordance with two basic requirements: that all students attend classes during the daytime, and that they live on campus during the

school year. Our institutions of higher learning are mostly 4- and 5-year colleges. Basically, this system has undergone little or no change since it was unanimously adopted by all our colleges. The ratio of students to teachers in our colleges is abnormally disproportionate and disturbing. In 1979, institutions of higher learning had nearly 815,000 students as against 815,000 teachers. The ratio of teachers to students in our colleges is now 1 to 1.5, compared to 1 to 10 or 20 in other countries known for the advanced education systems. This waste will surprise everyone. Although the floorspace occupied by students who live on campus varies from college to college in our country, normally it ranges from 30 to 40 square meters per student. His needs seem much greater than each day student's. A lion's share of the budget for education each year is earmarked to defray the expenses for room and board for teachers and students. This squandering of money has also caused great difficulties. In the past 3 years, the greatest headache for our educational authority in charge of student admission has been the shortage of dormitories for students--a problem which has forced many colleges to reduce their enrollment. Each year, the overwhelming majority of China's colleges are preoccupied with building new classrooms and dormitories. Clearly, this shortage of school buildings has hampered the development of higher education in our country.

Is it necessary for our institutions of higher learning to hold all their classes during the daytime and to provide room and board for all students? Of course not. However, nobody has even given this question a totally satisfactory answer. In many other countries, college students are mostly "commuters"; only a small number of students are allowed to live on campus. Since we adopted our present system in the early 1950's, we have regarded it as something that should tolerate no changes. We have reasoned that by keeping students on campus, we can control their activities and insure the quality of education; by changing the existing system, we may face some difficulties and ideological resistance, and we may get too many departments involved and have too much work to do. For example, some institutions of higher learning encountered many practical difficulties and resistance 2 years ago when they opened branches in major cities designed to admit day students. But 2 years of practice have proved that the enrollment of day students is a good idea. In Beijing, 36 universities have enrolled a total of 14,440 students in their newly built branches, which occupy only 89,000 square meters of floorspace. In other words, each student needs only 4 square meters of floorspace, as opposed to 40 square meters for each student who lives on campus. Another advantage is that they can cut the size of their faculty staff to a minimum. For example, the branch of the Beijing Second Foreign Language Institute, with an enrollment of 540,00 and the first branch of the Qinghua University, with an enrollment of 1,045, now employ 45 and 85 full-time teachers, respectively, in addition to their part-time lecturers. It can be said that they have really streamlined their faculty staff. At this point, people may ask: How are their students faring in school? The results of tests taken by these students last year and this year showed that their

academic achievements approached or reached the levels of their peers in other prestigious institutions of higher learning. By enrolling day students in all institutions of higher learning, our educational authority can cut the size of its budget, open schools to more students, and streamline their organizations. Can we emancipate our minds by enrolling more day students in institutions of higher learning?

Letting students live on or off the campus is only one form of education. There should be many other forms of education. Since 1979, television universities have become increasingly popular with the masses; correspondence education and night schools have been resumed. These are good omens for us all. What we have achieved, however, remains unsatisfactory. We must make further efforts to emancipate our minds. For example, measures should be adopted to encourage self-education; all self-educated people who have reached the level of college graduate and who have passed the state-regulated examinations should be presented with official documents certifying them as college graduates and should be employed according to their abilities. Doing so will benefit our country in the following ways: first, the state will have to spend a small amount of money to organize examinations for self-educated people, in exchange for a large number of specialized personnel each year; second, this nationwide examination for self-educated people will encourage youths to move forward. Of the millions of senior middle school graduates who fail the college entrance examinations each year, many are believed to be good students. We must point out to them a road to success through self-education and hard work. By inducing them to do so, we can also introduce a healthy lifestyle to society.

The ratio of students enrolled in various departments of the institutions of higher learning should also be readjusted. For years we have neglected the importance of liberal arts. I think that this is a mistake. Since 1952, only a very small number of students have graduated from the departments of liberal arts, law and business administration of the institutions of higher learning each year because we have failed to emphasize their importance. The consequence is an acute shortage of legal experts and economic managers whom our country badly needs today. Our college courses in politics and social sciences are still gaps that have yet to be filled. Except for one or two countries, all economically advanced countries of the world have a greater number of college students majoring in liberal arts than students majoring in science, technology, agriculture and medicine. But the opposite is true in our country. We must enroll a great number of liberal arts students in college each year. Only in this way can we raise our nation's levels of science, culture and economic management and improve the efficiency of work. No laboratory equipment is needed to begin courses in liberal arts. All its needs are classrooms, teachers and books. Why can't we open additional colleges of liberal arts and enroll additional students majoring in liberal arts?

Positive factors must be mobilized to broaden the avenues of education and operate schools in many versatile ways. We now have 633 state-financed universities which are basically controlled by central and local authorities.

This system has prevented various sectors of the economy from bringing their initiative into full play. Not only central and local authorities but also mass organizations, industrial and mining enterprises must be encouraged to independently or jointly operate institutions of higher learning which will open courses to full-time students or work-study and spare-time students, as long as they have the resources to do so. Our educational authorities should guide and help them to operate such schools efficiently. Can we open colleges where students pay their own way through education? This question has resulted from a dispute over what methods should be adopted for operating schools--a subject that has been debated for years. Some government organs, schools and mass organizations have expressed hopes for opening such schools. Some schools of this type have been shortlived because they have not received official approval. Many specific problems must be resolved in operating schools of this type. For example, before they open, we must take into account the questions of where their students shall come from, what their prospects will be for employment upon their graduation, how to find full-time and part-time teachers, and how to manage the schools. But the primary question is whether we should open schools of this type. I feel that this avenue for education should be explored under fine leadership.

The proposal to broaden the avenues for education is an important new idea which involves many problems. For example, the problem of standards for training college students should also be solved. Those nationally famous, well-equipped 4- and 5-year universities should assume the responsibility for training high-standard and outstanding youths. Other 2- and 3-year junior colleges should do a good job of training ordinary college students. We should on no account lower the quality of education in major universities. Nor should all colleges be required to meet the same high standards. I agree, and hope to broaden the avenue for education. But this does not mean that we can immediately do so on a full scale without taking into account our available resources and the quality of education. In short, we must adopt a positive attitude toward this matter, encourage rather than suppress positive factors for broadening the avenue for education, emancipate our minds, and support various experiments and the reform of our education through a review of its existing system.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

ARCHIVES, DEPOSITORIES STEP UP EFFORTS TO COLLECT, COLLATE ARCHIVES

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Article: "Suggestions for Implementing Four Modernizations and Furthering Scientific and Historical Research"]

[Text] Archives and depositories throughout the country are stepping up their efforts to collect and collate archives to make them more readily available to those engaged in the four modernizations and in scientific and historical research.

Since the downfall of the "gang of four" and especially after the Third Plenum of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the work of restoring and updating archives, with the support of the party, has been proceeding at a rapid pace. Many of the archives have been reactivated and staffed with workers. They have collected a vast quantity of files on history and the history of the revolution. They have also inventoried, restored and indexed the files thrown out of wrack by Lin Biao and the "gang of four." The Shanghai Municipal Archives has embarked on a general inventory of the files on the history of the past 100 years, the files on the history of the revolution, documents and other materials. The Jilin Provincial Archives has completed updating and indexing 76 categories comprising almost 50,000 files. The Xizang Autonomous Region Archives has, within the period of a little over a year, completed work on over 251,000 files, written out 110,000 labels and tables of contents and over 37,000 documents relating to foreign affairs. The labels of important documents in the Kazakh language have been indexed and translated into Chinese. Other provincial archives have collected considerable historical files and files on the history of the revolution.

With the rapid development in research in the social and natural sciences, there has been a dramatic change in the makeup of the clientele served by the archives in our nation. Whereas the archives previously served mainly those engaged in political movements in the past, they now serve mostly those undertaking research work in the fields of economic reconstruction and scientific research. While continuing to supply valuable reference material to those engaged in finalizing and implementing party policies

towards the cadres on the various levels and in rehabilitating those wrongly accused of crimes, the archives have supplied twice the number of files to those engaged in historical research and in the compilation of local records and to the scientific institutes. In 1979, the State Archives handled over 470 requests for checking over 2,000 files totalling over 12,000 pieces of material. It had also reproduced over 8,000 pieces of material for various research units. In addition, it devoted a good deal of time and effort in supplying large volumes of material to those engaged in editing and publishing "the writings of Zhou Enlai," in continuing to edit and publish the writings of Comrade Mao Zedong and compiling the writings, chronologies and biographies of such veteran proletarian revolutionaries as Comrade Zhu De.

The First Historical Archives is the depository of files of historical significance covering the Ming and Qing Dynasties. In 1979, it supplied over 17,000 pieces of material to various concerned parties on the history of the Qing Dynasty, the struggle of the peasants, the history of the different races, the economy, astronomy and geography, water resources and meteorology, seismology, ancient architecture and culture relics. It continued to supply file materials to the Huangho Water Conservation Commission and the Institute of Geography of the Chinese Academy of Sciences in such fields as Huangho [Yellow River] flood which occurred during the Qing Dynasty and its flood control measures, the amount of rain and snow in all the provinces and food prices. These file materials are of tremendous value in summing up and evaluating the efficiency of the methods of flood control used during the Qing Dynasty and in forecasting the cycles of rain, drought and meteorological changes. In the same year, the Second Historical Archives handled over 500 requests for file materials. It assisted the Ministry of Education and the Academy of Military Sciences in locating valuable material concerning "the activities of the Beijing Communist team following the May 4 movement" and "the development of the military system at the early stages of the Beiyang expedition." Some provincial archives actively stepped up the work of making their services more readily available. The Shanghai Municipal Archives took upon itself to initiate discussions with the Institute of History of the Shanghai Academy of Social Sciences and the Institute of Economics in order to better understand their need for files in their line of work.

To cooperate and coordinate with the Institute of History in compiling the history of Shanghai and the "January 28" and "August 13" incidents, the custodians of the foreign-language files of the Shanghai Municipal Archives made a special effort in selecting the relevant files and in making them available to the Institute.

The Hunan Provincial Archives has completed compiling over 2,000 special index cards on the mineral resources of the province and their exploitation for the concerned parties which, on the basis of the file materials, were able to compile a chart, the first of its kind, of gravel, metal and water resources.

Some archives actively stepped up their efforts in compilation and research. They compiled and published historical materials for special files and materials of historical value. In 1979, the First State Archives compiled and edited "The Emigration of Chinese Laborers During the Qing Dynasty" Tiandihui Shuliao [Historical Data of the Heaven and Earth], collated and punctuated such important documents as "Footnotes on Living Conditions during the Kangxi Period of the Qing Dynasty" and "[Collection of Brief articles]" totalling over 6 million words. The China Book store has duly published such works as "File Material Concerning Preparatory Work in Drafting the Constitution towards the Close of the Qing Dynasty" and "Compilation of File Material during the Qing Dynasty." During 1979, the Second State Archives edited and published "Compilation of File Material on the History of China," the first edition of the "Revolution of 1911" and "File Materials for the 4 May Patriotic Movement," all of which were well received by research institutions. In cooperation with the Institute of History of the Liaoning Academy of Social Sciences, the Liaoning Provincial Archives has basically completed compiling archive materials for "The Struggle Waged by Loyal Warriors against 'Russia'" and "The Decline of the Ming Dynasty." These works, totalling 1.7 million words, represent a significant contribution to historical research.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BEIJING PLANS VARIED SUMMER VACATION PROGRAM FOR STUDENTS

OW2307.8 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA)--Some two million primary and secondary school students in Beijing, start their five-week summer vacation today. College students began their vacation 10 days ago. The next semester will begin on September 1.

Vacation holidays in China are different in the southern part and the northern part for the climate's sake. Primary and middle school students in Heilongjiang Province, northeast China, only have a three-week summer vacation.

All Beijing districts and some nearby counties have arranged a variety of activities for the primary and middle school students in cooperation with neighbourhood committees and schools.

The majority of Beijing's schoolchildren are organized into groups to do homework, go to films, watch TV and go swimming. All centers which usually are open after school hours will be open all day so schoolchildren can play chess or table tennis and do some reading there.

The after-school education department of Shijingshan District has arranged activities including sports matches, an art exhibition to display children's paper-cuts, drawings and paintings. Schoolchildren will also watch military exhibitions given by the People's Liberation Army.

All the cinema houses will show films especially for students at reduced prices.

Three new plays, one on a historical theme and two fairy tales will be presented by the Children's Art Theatre. The theatre will also go to schools to entertain children with some one-act plays.

In order to spur the interest in science, three Fengtai District children's centres will arrange camps for study of science and technology, especially animal and plant life.

Some students will take part in military sports training, including shooting, drilling, tactics, and swimming, run by the sports and education ministries and the city's youth organization.

The Beijing Working People's Palace of Culture has allocated special funds for vacation activities. The city's Xinhua Bookstore will sell books from mobile shops in the nearby counties.

A national middle-school students' sports meet, a national aeronautical summer camp for teenagers, a national college students' volleyball competition, a national college students summer camp and 23 scientific and technical summer camps are to be held during the vacation period under the auspices of the Ministry of Education, the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, the China Association for Science and Technology and the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League.

The Ministry of Education and the National Educational Workers' Trade Union and local trade unions will arrange for a number of kindergarten, primary school, middle school and college teachers to go to summer resorts, including Shandong's Qingdao, Jiangxi's Lushan Mountains, Anhui's Huangshan Mountains and Guangzhou's Conghua.

CSO: 4020

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

PRC RADIO COMMENTS ON TAIWAN TV PROGRAM

CND/1111 Beijing Radio in Mandarin to Taiwan 0400 GMT 7 Jul 80

[Unattributed commentary: "The People's Wishes Cannot Be Violated"]

[Text] A few months ago in its weekly social education program, Taiwan's CTV telecast a 20-minute show about mainland scenery that was deeply welcomed by viewers. Many people have written poems and articles using words of profound feeling. Someone said: As I grow older, I always maintain strong nostalgic memories of my mother country. I love the mainland's Divine Land (a poetic name for China) because the Chinese people's roots are there. Someone said: Beautiful motherland, I want to embrace you. I want to kiss every inch of your land. In my lifetime I want to tour all the famous mountains and great rivers of the country. Another said: China, I once again understand your greatness and affirm the special honor of being a Chinese. Still another said: After watching the televised program, I feel my parents' kindly faces, past events in my childhood days and the look of my hometown loom across my mind. I feel so sorry that I often cannot fall asleep. I even heave a sigh and shout: "Why can we not go home when we have a home?"

Dear Taiwan compatriots, does the above news simply signify admiration and praise for the motherland's cultural relics and landscape? No, it means that Taiwan compatriots feel the special honor of being Chinese. Does it simply mean that the sight strikes a chord in their hearts? No, what they get off their chests is their strongest innermost feeling about their home and kinsmen. It has been 30 years! Even a sapling has grown to full size. How many 30-year periods can a man's life consist of? For so long family members have been separated from one another and Taiwan compatriots have been cut off from their hometowns. Kinsmen have been unable to see each other. Is this not an earthly tragedy?

Over the past 30 years, for reasons known to all, Taiwan has been cut off from the mainland. However, the hearts of the people on both shores have always been linked to each other. Moreover, the wishes to put an end to the split and to carry out the unification of the motherland have grown increasingly strong. Does the above news not express such strong

thoughts and feelings? Yes, in the past people simply buried their nostalgic thoughts and feelings deep within their hearts. Today, they have shown their feelings in their writings and impulsive outcries. Tomorrow who can doubt that their outcries will become a powerful trend that nobody can block?

CNO1 4003

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

TABLETS FOUND WITH RECORDS OF ANCIENT EARTHQUAKES

OM200730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 20 Jul 80

[Text] Chengdu, July 20 (XINHUA)--Stone tablets recording three Chinese major earthquakes in 1536, 1732 and 1850 in the area of Xichang, capital of Liangshan Autonomous Prefecture of Yi Nationality, in southwest China's Sichuan Province are on display in this capital seat.

These are among 57 stone tablets inscribed with descriptions of earthquakes shown in an exhibition hall built for this purpose in a park.

The inscriptions on the stone tablets record the premonitory signs and time of the earthquakes, fore-shocks, principal shocks, after-shocks, quake-stricken areas and the loss of life and damage to buildings.

They cite the location of the epicentre of earthquakes in Liangshan Prefecture and furnish accurate data about the intensity of the quakes. The information is being used to help choose sites for construction projects. They supplement the information of historical books and county annals.

The exhibits were selected from 108 stone tablets which had been collected from monasteries, cemeteries and city walls by Chinese archaeologists, geologists, historians and museum workers while investigating earthquakes in Liangshan Prefecture since 1976. Liangshan is located on a fault in an earthquake-prone region in southwest China.

Also on display are seven genealogies and clan histories and three inscriptions on the beams of some buildings made at the time of construction. They also record earthquakes. A genealogy of Wan family in Dongfeng Commune, Ningnan County, described in detail the circumstances after the strong earthquake of 1850.

A number of earthquake-recording stone tablets have been filmed. The rubbings of some were exhibited at the national seismological conference last year. The photographs and data of some of these stone tablets have been carried in seismological journals.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHEAST CADRES FAMILIES REUNITED--Beijing, 10 Jul--Liaoning, Jilin and Heilongjiang have taken effective measures to solve the problem of cadres who live apart from their spouses. A recent meeting held to solve this problem noted that Heilongjiang helped reunite 7,700 cadres with their spouses since May 1979, accounting for 55.2 percent of such cases; Jilin helped reunite 13,800 cadres over the past 2 years, accounting for 65 percent; and Liaoning helped reunite 32,000 separated couples over the past 3 years, accounting for 77 percent. [OW120951 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0131 GMT 10 Jul 80 OW]

SOUTH CHINA NATURE RESERVES--Nanning, 13 Jul--"The people's government of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region recently issued regulations on the protection of the white-headed langur monkey, one of the world's rare species." The area where they live has been designated as a nature reserve to protect the animal. "The south China region has so far established five nature reserves. Altogether China had set up 64 such reserves by the end of April this year." [OW132115 Beijing XINHUA in English 0107 GMT 13 Jul 80 OW]

FOSSIL RESEARCH RESERVE APPROVED--Jinan, July 19 (XINHUA)--The State Council has designated a small area of land at the foot of Yaoshan Mountain in Shandong Province, east China, as a reserve for research into fossils. The one-kilometre-square reserve, which was a lake over 20 million years ago, is rich in the fossils of more than 200 species of animals and plants. [Text] [OW190303 Beijing XINHUA in English 0300 GMT 19 Jul 80]

GUANGDONG STUDENT ENROLLMENT--The people in Guangdong have made unified stipulations on student enrollment for technical middle schools. These schools will only recruit senior middle school graduates effective 1980. The duration of the course of study of these industrial, agricultural and medical schools is 3 years, while the finance, economic, government and law and cultural schools is 2 years. Those who entered the 2-year or 2.5-year term for the industrial, agricultural and medical schools in 1979 can also change to 3 years. Recently, the Guangdong Bureau of Institutes of Higher Learning, the Guangdong Agricultural Bureau and

the Guangdong Public Health Bureau formulated the teaching plans for these schools. The plans include teaching politics, mathematics, English and physical culture. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 1 Jul 80 HK]

GUANGDONG COUNTY NEWSPAPER--The first county-run newspaper since the Cultural Revolution in Guangdong, PANYU BAO, resumed publication on 1 July. Publication of the paper was suspended 19 years ago. The county CCP committee has helped solve the problems of economy and funds for resuming publication. During preparations for resuming publication, Yang Shangkun, second secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and first secretary of the Guangzhou Municipal CCP Committee, went to Panyu County to inspect work and wrote the inscription for the paper. In the third quarter of this year, the paper will be a weekly newspaper. In the fourth quarter, it will be published twice a week on Tuesday and Friday. [Guangzhou City Service in Cantonese 0430 GMT 3 Jul 80 HK]

HEILONGJIANG EDUCATION BUREAU WORK--The Heilongjiang Provincial Education Bureau improved work style and took the lead in conducting study and investigations at grassroots units. The leading party group of the bureau organized five work groups led by (Liang Zhitao), secretary of the leading party group, (Zhang Shoudong), deputy secretary of the leading party group, and (Li Jiyi), (Deng Guisheng) and (Xiao Hua), deputy directors of the bureau, to conduct study and investigations on popularization of primary school education, reform of the structure of middle school education and worker-peasant spare-time education in Harbin, Qiqihar, Jiamusi, Hegang, Shuangyashan, Acheng, Hailun, Huanan, Longjiang, Bin and Hulan municipalities and counties from mid-April to the end of June. Data gained from the study and investigations have been analyzed and an outline for the 10-year plans for the province's education have been formulated. [SK180200 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 80 SK]

HUBEI STUDENT ENROLLMENT--The student entrance examinations for the national institutes of higher learning began on the morning of 7 July. Inspecting some of the examination sites in Wuhan were Li Wei, deputy secretary of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee; Li Fuquan, vice provincial governor; and responsible persons of the departments concerned. They were satisfied that the situation at the examination sites was well in hand. [Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jul 80 HK]

HUNAN TEACHERS TO XIZANG--The fourth group of teachers from Hunan for supporting Xizang left for Xizang on 4 July. Since 1974, the province has sent three groups of teachers to Xizang to support their education. The fourth group of teachers consisted of 64 teachers including two female teachers. Their average age is 25. The teachers include 27 party and CYL members. [Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 3 Jul 80 HK]

BOOKS ON HUNAN MARTYR--Changsha, 4 Jul--Two books in memory of revolutionary martyr Cai Hesen [5591 0735 2773] which were compiled by the Propaganda Department of the party committee of Hunan's Shuangfeng County, have recently been published by the Hunan Provincial People's Publishing House. One book contains 16 articles written by Li Weihan, Li Lisan, Luo Zhanglong, Chu Tunan and other comrades-in-arms of martyr Cai Hesen. The other book recalls the glory life of martyr Cai Hesen and introduces some of his important theoretical works. [OW080429 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0114 GMT 4 Jul 80 OW]

JILIN CARTOON EXHIBITION--The itinerant cartoon exhibition exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in undermining unity between nationalities, sponsored by the State Nationalities Affairs Commission and the Beijing Nationality Cultural Palace, opened an exhibition at the Changchun Workers Palace, Jilin Province, 11 July. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee including Li Diping, Zhang Kaijing, Zhong Mingbiao and Xiao Danfeng visited the exhibition on the morning of 11 July. [SK140036 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jul 80 SK]

LIAONING FLOWER EXHIBITION--The Liaoning provincial flower exhibition sponsored by the Urban Construction Department opened in Shenyang 10 July. Vice chairmen of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress including Zhang Qingtai, Liu Wen, Lou Erkang, Fu Zhonghai and Gu Jingxin and vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, Niu Zhifu, visited the flower exhibition that afternoon. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 10 Jul 80 SK]

NEI MONGGOL THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES--A series of solo music and dance presentations concluded recently in Hohhot Municipality, Nei Monggol. Giving performances were representatives from the seven leagues and Hohhot Municipality of Nei Monggol and members of various cultural groups and literary and art troupes in the region. Wang Duo, Wang Yilun, Bu He, Zhou Beifeng and other regional party and government leaders attended the presentations and received the performers. [SK112304 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 Jun 80 CV]

JIANGSU CULTURAL RELICS DISPLAY--Nanjing, 14 Jul--A bronze mirror incised with four warriors playing a polo game is one of the attractions at an exhibition of cultural relics of the Tang Dynasty (618-907) at Yangzhou in Jiangsu Province. Among the exhibits are 300 bronze coins (minted in 713-741 and 758-760). One hundred forty-five thousand metal coins weighing over 500 kilograms were excavated 4 years ago in a cellar. Of the 90 workshops minting bronze coins during the Tang Dynasty, 10 were in Yangzhou. On display are also such historical relics as epitaphs, objects of gold and silver, stone carvings, lacquer ware, pottery, wooden boats and building materials. [OW151047 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 14 Jul 80 OW]

GUANGXI TOURISM DEVELOPMENT--Nanning, 15 Jul--The People's Bank in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, south China, is granting loans to the local tourist industry in an effort to expand business and raise the quality of services and facilities. The bank is giving priority to loans for projects that need least capital and give quickest returns. Up to the end of last month, the bank this year made loans totaling 1,260,000 yuan to improve hotels in scenic cities including Guilin and Liuzhou and in Yangshuo County, and to add pleasure boats on the Lijiang River. More and more tourists are visiting Guilin, famous for its Karst hills and rivers. The regional branch of the People's Bank of China began granting loans to the tourist industry at the end of last year to boost tourist development. [Text] [OW161001 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 15 Jul 80 OW]

SHANDONG COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATION--A college entrance examination in Shandong Province was held 7-9 July. Among the examinees, some 100,000 applied at colleges and universities. About 310,000 others applied at secondary vocational schools. Li Zichao, secretary of the provincial CCP committee, and other responsible persons toured some examination centers in Jinan Municipality. [SK151030 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jul 80 SK]

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